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LATE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

The Rebel Congress Expected to Adjourn Soon.

A Committee Appointed to Take Testimony Relative to Yankee Outrages.

Action of the Virginia Legislature on the President's Proclamation.

The Rebel Account of the Battle of Antietam.

A REBEL VICTORY CLAIMED.

The Bridge Over the Rappahannock Rebuilt.

The Richmond papers of Saturday are received. The *Examiner* says:

"Congress there indicates an adjournment, coincident with a feeling of depression and apprehension in the public mind. The general acquiescence in the Executive announcement, right or wrong, has brought terror to bitter foes. A close, vigilant, and firm persistence of Congressional duties is as much demanded by the public exigencies, as a wild and bold control of the army."

A resolution has been adopted in the rebel Senate for the appointment of a Committee of Thirteen, to take testimony relative to the outrages committed by the Yankees. The evidence is to be collected and preserved in a permanent and credible form, in order that the "truth of history" may be vindicated, and the perpetrators of the outrages delivered to the just indignation of present and future generations.

According to the debates and reports of the rebel Congress, the Post-office Department is not self-sustaining.

A bill has been introduced to provide against foreign counterfeiting of Treasury Notes. The bill provides that if such counterfeit notes are introduced by officers and soldiers, and others of the United States, the offender shall be deemed guilty of felony, and suffer death on conviction in any military court.

An act was passed authorizing the manufacture of shoes and clothing for the army of the Confederacy. It provides for bringing into the country, duty free, cards, card cloth, machinery, and all other articles necessary for the purpose.

A joint resolution had been adopted by the Virginia Legislature, providing that no person within that State shall be tried or imprisoned for driving there-from or putting to death, by any means, any person, with or without arms, who may be found on that soil officer or soldier, or in any other way giving effect to the edicts or to the invasion and hostile proclamation of President Lincoln to liberate the slaves.

The railroad bridge over the Rappahannock was completed on Wednesday.

The State of Mississippi and that part of Louisiana east of the Mississippi River is announced as a separate military department, to be under the charge of Major-Gen. Pemberton.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 1st, gives an account of the case of James M. Lowrance, an enrolled conscript, suing for his liberty. It was tried before Judge T. W. Thomas, Elbert County (Georgia,) Superior Court, last week, and a decision given, liberating the plaintiff from the hands of the enrolling officer. The Judge pronounced the "Conscript Act" unconstitutional, and therefore the act itself, and all regulations and orders based upon it, are likewise void.

The *Dispatch*, of the 3d, says the National army is south of the Potomac, moving up the valley from Martinsburgh and Harper's Ferry, and that a battle may be expected at any time.

The same paper says the National pickets, on the 2d, were driven from Flat Rock in Nashville.

The steamer *Fulton Rice* was captured by the rebels last Sunday.

The *Enquirer*, of the 4th, says the National forces are at Martinsburgh, with their left extending to Harper's Ferry. Gen. Lee, with a strong force, is rapidly moving toward Martinsburgh. A desperate battle is about to be fought. Gen. McClellan cannot avoid an engagement unless he withdraws across the river. This he cannot do, as the Government and the Abolitionists are urging him forward.

The *Enquirer* also says: The negro proclamation is causing some commotion in the North, but the President's universal martial law will probably quiet that.

The Whig of Oct. 4, says that the small pox broken out in the military hospitals in Danville.

The yellow fever at Wilmington, N. C., is not abating. On Monday there were 43 new cases, several doctors have been sent from Charleston to that city.

THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 4.

The Southern public are indebted to "Personne," the army correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, for the most graphic sketches of the operations of our armies which have appeared in print. But for his contributions to the *Courier*, we should have been under the necessity of relying upon the Northern Press for details of battles, or awaiting, for months, the publication of formal official reports. In the *Courier*, of the 30th ult., we find his account of the battle of Sharpsburgh, from which we copy the following extracts. "Personne" estimates that the Yankees were engaged in this battle was nearly 200,000, and doubts if we carried into the battle more than 70,000 men!

THE FIGHT ON THE LEFT.

With the first break of daylight the heavy pounding of the enemy's guns on their right announced the battle begun, and for an hour the sullen booming was uninterrupted by their own echoes. Gen. McClellan had ordered the attack. Hooker and Lawton (commanding Ewell's division)—always in time—had come rapidly forward during the night, and were in position on our extreme left. What a strange strength and confidence we all felt in the presence of the man, "Stonewall" Jackson. Between six and seven o'clock the Federals advanced a large body of skirmishers, and shortly after the main body of the enemy was hurled against the division of Gen. Lawton. The fire now became fearful and incessant. What were at first dropped notes, clear and consecutive, merged into a tumultuous chorus that made the earth tremble. The discharge of musketry sounded upon the ear like the rolling of a thousand distant drums, and over and above the peculiar yells of our boys told us of some advantage gained. We who were upon the centre could see little or nothing of this portion of the battle, but from the dense pall of smoke that hung above the scene, we knew too well that bloody work was going on.

The Federals outnumbered us three to one. Their best troops were concentrated upon this single effort to turn our left, and for two hours and a half the tide of battle ebbed and flowed alternately for and against us. Still our boys fought desperately, perhaps as they never fought before. Whole brigades were swept away before the iron storm, the ground was covered with the wounded and dead. Ewell's old division, overpowered by superior numbers, gave back. Hood, with his Texans, the Eighteenth Georgia and the Hampton Legion, rushed into the gap and retrieved the loss. Ripley's men, rallying on this support, returned to the fight, and adding their weight to that of the fresh, enthusiastic troops, the enemy in turn were driven back. Reinforced, they made another desperate effort on the extreme left, and here again was a repetition of the scenes I have described. For a time they slanked us, and our men retired slowly, fighting over every inch of ground. It was a trying hour. The Federals saw their advantage, and pressed it with vigor. Eight batteries were in full play upon us, and the din of heavy guns, whistling and bursting of shells, and the roar of musketry, was almost deafening.

At this juncture, Lee ordered to the support of Jackson the division of Gen. McLaws, which had been held in reserve. And blessing never came more opportunely. Our men had fought until not only they, but their ammunition wagons, all nigh exhausted, and discomfiture stared them in the face. But, these encouraged, every man rallied, and the fight was redoubled in its intensity. Splendidly handled, the reinforcements swept on like a wave, its blows falling thick and fast upon the audacious column that had so stubbornly forced their way to the position on which we originally commenced the battle. Half an hour later and the enemy were retreating. At this point we pursued for nearly a mile, and I last saw a portion of our troops on the left step on Yankee ground. The success, though not decisive as compared with our usual results, was complete as it was possible to make it in view of the peculiar circumstances of the battle and the topography of the country. Certain it is, that after the cessation of the fight at 10½ o'clock, the Yankees did not renew it again at this point during the day. They had been defeated, and all they could do thereafter, was to prevent us from repeating in turn the experiment which they had attempted on us then. It was, beyond all doubt, the most hotly contested field on which a battle has taken place during the war.

GEN. HIGHT UPON THE CENTRE.

Soon after the cessation of the fight on the left, the enemy made a strong demonstration upon our centre, in front of the division of Gen. D. H. Hill. Here, for a while, the contest was carried on mainly by artillery, with which both the enemy and themselves were abundantly supplied. The only difference between the two, if any at all, was in the superiority of their metal and positions, and on our part the lack of sufficient ammunition. Battery after battery was sent to the rear exhausted, and our ordnance wagons, until late in the day, were on the opposite side of the Potomac, blocked up by the long commissary trains, which had been ordered forward from Martinsburg and Shepherdstown to relieve the necessities of the army.

As indicated in the former part of this letter, our artillery was posted on the summits of the line of hills which ran from right to left in front of the town. That of the enemy, with one exception, was on the rising ground at the base of the Blue Ridge, and upon the various eminences this side. A single Federal battery was boldly thrown over the Stone Bridge on the turnpike, nine hundred or a thousand yards in our front, and held its position until disabled with a hardihood worthy of a better cause. I cannot now name all the positions of the different batteries—only those which I saw. Altogether we may have had playing at this time one hundred guns. The enemy having at least an equal number, you may imagine what a horrid concert filled the air, and how unremitting was the hail of heavy balls and shells, now tearing their way through the trees, now bounding and ricochetting from the ground on every side, and again bursting themselves amid a cloud of dust in the earth, always where they were least expected.

This exchange of iron compliments had been kept up from early morning, but at 10 o'clock the fire began to concentrate in a manner to be terrific. Columns of the enemy could be distinctly seen across the Antietam, on the open ground beyond, moving as if in preparation to advance. Others were so far in the distance that you could recognize them as troops only by the twilight that glimmered upon their arms, while considerable numbers were within cannot shot defiantly flaunting their flags in our faces. At 10 o'clock the scene from the apex of the turnpike was truly magnificent, and the eye embraced a picture such as falls to the lot of few men to look upon in this age.

From twenty different stand points great volumes of smoke were every instant leaping from the muzzles of angry guns. The air was filled with the white fantastic shapes that floated away from bursted shells. Men were leaping to and fro, loading, firing and handling the artillery, and now and then a hearty yell would reach the ear amid the tumult that spoke of death or disaster from some well-aimed ball. Before us were the enemy. A regiment or two had crossed the river and were rallying in squads from the woods along its banks, were trying to form a line. Suddenly a shell falls among them, and another and another, until the thousands scatter like a swarm of flies, and disappear in the woods. A second time the effort is made, and there is a second failure. Then there is a diversion. The batteries of the Federals open afresh; their infantry try another point, and finally they succeed in effecting a lodgment on this side. Our troops, under D. H. Hill, meet them, and a fierce battle ensues in the centre. Backwards, forwards, surging and swaying like a ship in a storm, the various columns are seen in motion. It is a hot place for us, but is hotter still for the enemy. They can directly under our guns, and we mow them down like grass. The raw levies, sustained by the veterans behind, come up to the work well, and fight for a short time with an excitement incident to their novel experiences of a battle; but soon a portion of their line gives way in confusion. Their reserves come up, and endeavor to retrieve the fortunes of the day. Our centre, however, stands as firm as adamant, and they fall back. Pursuit on our part is useless, for if we drove the enemy at all on the other side of the river, it would be against the side of the mountain, where one man, fighting for his life and liberty, disciplined or undisciplined, would be equal to a dozen.

Meanwhile deadly work has been going on among our artillery. Whatever they may have made others suffer, nearly all the companies have suffered severely themselves. The great balls and shells of the enemy have been thrown with wonderful accuracy, and dead and wounded men, horses and disabled caissons are visible in every battery. The instructions from Gen. Lee are that there shall be no more artillery duels. Instead, therefore, of endeavoring to silence the enemy's guns, Col. Walton directs his artillery to receive the fire of their antagonists quietly, and delivered their own against the Federal infantry. The wisdom of the order is apparent at every shot, for with the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, they might have defeated us at the outset, but for the powerful and well-directed adjuncts we possessed in our heavy guns.

Time and again did the Federals perseveringly press close up to our ranks, so near indeed that their supporting batteries were obliged to cease firing lest they should kill their own men, but just as often were they driven back by the combined elements of destruction which we brought to bear upon them. It was an hour when every man was wanted. The sharpshooters of the enemy were picking off our principal officers continually, and especially those who made themselves conspicuous in the batteries. In this manner the company of Capt. Miners, of the Washington Artillery, was nearly disabled, only two out of his four guns being fully manned. As it occupied a position directly under the eye of Gen. Longstreet, and he saw the valuable part it was performing in defending the centre, that officer dismounted himself from his horse, and, assisted by his Adjutant-General, Maj. Sorrel, Maj. Fairfax and Gen. Drayton, worked one of the guns until the crisis was passed. To see a general officer wielding the destinies of a great fight, with its care and responsibilities upon his shoulders, performing the duty of a common soldier, in the thickest of the conflict, is a picture worthy of the pencil of an artist.

The result of this battle, though at one time doubtful, was finally decisive. The enemy were driven across the river with a slaughter that was terrible. A Federal officer who was wounded, and afterward taken prisoner, observed to one of our officers that he could count almost the whole of his regiment on the ground around him. I did not go over the field, but a gentleman who did, and who has been an actor in all our battles, informed me that he never, even upon the bloody field of Manassas, saw so many dead men before. The ground was black with them, and, according to his estimate, the Federals had lost eight to our one. Happily, though our casualties are very considerable, most of them are in wounds.

There now ensued a silence of two hours, broken only by the occasional discharges of artillery. It was a sort of breathing time, when the panting combatants, exhausted by the battle, stood silently eyeing each other, and making ready—the one to strike, and the other to ward off another staggering blow.

THE FIGHT ON THE RIGHT.

It was now about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, but notwithstanding the strange lull in the storm, no one believed it would not be renewed before night. Intelligence had come from the rear that Gen. A. P. Hill was advancing from Harper's Ferry with the force which Jackson had left behind, and every eye was turned anxiously in that direction. For a little while we saw some of his troops, moving cautiously under cover of the woods and hills, to the front, and in an hour more he was in position on the right. Here, about 4 o'clock, the enemy had made another bold demonstration. Fifteen thousand of their troops in one mass, had charged our lines, and after vainly resisting them we were slowly giving back before superior numbers.

Our total force here was less than six thousand men, and had it not been for the admirably planted artillery, under command of Maj. Garnett, nothing, until the arrival of reinforcements, could have prevented an irretrievable defeat. I know less of this position of the field than any other, but from those who were engaged heard glowing accounts of the excellent behavior of Jenkins' Brigade and the Second and Twentieth Georgia, the latter under the command of Col. Cummings. The last two regiments have been especial subjects of comment, because of the splendid manner in which they successively met and defeated seven regiments of the enemy, who advanced across a bridge, and who endeavored to secure a position on this side of the river. They fought until they were nearly cut to pieces, and then retreated only because they had fired their last round. It was at this juncture that the immense Yankee force crossed the river, and made the dash against our line which well nigh proved a success. The timely arrival of Gen. A. P. Hill, however, with fresh troops, entirely changed the fortune of the day, and, after an obstinate contest, which lasted from 5 o'clock until dark, the enemy were driven into and across the river with great loss. During this fight the Federals had succeeded in flanking and capturing a battery belonging, as I learn, to the brigade of Gen. Toombs. Instantly dismounting from his horse and placing himself at the head of his command, the General, in his effective way, briefly told them that the battery must be retaken if it cost the life of every man in his brigade, and then ordered them to follow him. Fellow him they did into what seemed the very jaws of destruction, and after a short but fierce struggle they had the satisfaction of capturing the prize and restoring it to the original possessors.

Throughout the day there occurred many instances of personal valor and heroic self-sacrifice on the part of officers and men. To note a few at this early hour, it is impossible to gather, from crude statements, those truthful narratives which ought to adorn the page of history.

The results of the battle may be briefly summed up. Judged by all the rules of warfare, it was a victory to our arms. If we failed to rout the enemy, it was only because the nature of the ground prevented him from running. Wherever we whipped him, we either drove him against his own masses on the right, left and centre, or into the mountains; and against the latter position it would have been impossible to operate successfully. Nowhere did he gain any permanent advantage. Wherever the Confederates were, he may have been the successors of the day; they left us intact, unbroken, and equal masters of the field with our antagonist. Last night we were inclined to believe that it was a drawn battle, and the impression generally obtained among the men that, because they had not in their usual style got the enemy to running, they had gained no advantage; but to-day the real facts are coming to light, and we feel that we have, indeed, achieved another victory. Twenty thousand additional men pouring out, under the circumstances, have made it more complete.

We took few prisoners, not more than six or seven hundred in all. The Federals fought well and were handled in a masterly manner, but their losses have been immense—probably not less than twenty thousand killed and wounded. They had the advantage not only of numbers, but of a position from which they could assume an offensive or defensive attitude at will, besides which their signal stations on the Blue Ridge commanded a view of our every movement. We could not make a manœuvre in front or rear that was not instantly revealed to their keen look-outs, and as soon as the intelligence could be communicated to their batteries below, shot and shell were launched against the moving columns. It was this information conveyed by the little flags upon the mountain-top that no doubt enabled the enemy to concentrate his force against our weakest points and counteract the effect of whatever similar movements may have been attempted by us. Our loss is variously estimated at from five to nine thousand.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

From the Whig, Oct. 4.

The number of our sick and wounded soldiers "paroled" by the enemy's cavalry at Warrenton, last week, is 811. The proceeding can scarcely be recognized as a parole, from the information which has reached us. The Yankees merely took the names of the patients, giving few parolies in writing. The large majority were not required to take any oath or sign any paper.

The railroad bridge across the Rappahannock was completed on Wednesday, and the locomotives *Hero*, *Old Abe* and five others brought safely over to this side of the river, together with a large quantity of rolling stock, iron, &c. Three of the locomotives are in good order; the others need repairs. The unfinished bridge about Gordonsville were "sold" by the announcement that "Old Abe" had arrived at the depôt there a prisoner. On proceeding to view the illustrious gorilla, they discovered that the captive was an engine.

It is reported that one hundred and twenty-five transports have gone up the Potomac to Alexandria, and it is supposed the purpose is to make another move on Richmond, either by way of Fredericksburgh or some other route.

SALTY NOTICES.

The first instalment of salt for the citizens of Henrico County has arrived, and will be distributed to-day, by Mr. M. C. Eggleston, at the County Court-house. Persons before applying must procure a certificate from a Justice of the Peace in his district. Each person in charge of a family is entitled to 1½ pounds for each member of the family, at 5 cents per pound.

Carry the right change in order to prevent confusion and delay. Ten days is only allowed to deliver the above instalment. ELIJAH BAKER.

SALT FOR HENRICO.

I am prepared to furnish certificates to all persons entitled to receive salt in the upper district. I can be found at my shop, corner Seventh and Grace streets, in rear of Theatre. JOHN W. LEE, J. P.,
of Henrico County.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Oct. 3, 1862.

RECORDED EVIDENCE OF YANKEE OUTRAGES.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It is notorious that many and most flagrant acts violative of the usages of war, of the rights of humanity and even of common decency, have been and still are being perpetrated by the forces of the United States upon the persons and property of citizens of the Confederate States; and, whereas, such outrages cannot be fully known and believed whilst resting only in the oral statements of citizens in different and remote States, and in the hasty paragraphs of newspapers published in the different and remote localities;

Now, therefore, that the evidences of the said outrages may be collected and preserved in a permanent and credible form, and the truth of history thus vindicated, and the perpetrators delivered to the just indignation of present and future generations,

Resolved, That a Committee of thirteen Senators, or of one from each State, be appointed by the President of the Senate, whose duty it shall be to take, or cause to be taken, in such manner and form as they shall prescribe, the testimony in relation to such outrages, and after making report at such time as they shall deem proper, the report and the testimony shall be deposited in the Department of Justice; and that the objects of this resolution may be attained, the Committee shall have power to send for persons and papers.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a message from the President representing that the revenues of the Post-office Department would be inadequate to meet its expenses, as required by the Constitution, without a reduction of the postal service. The report expresses the opinion that the Government may make a loan to the Post-office Department, provided the general credit of the Government is not pledged for the reimbursement of the loan. Such a loan would be a very proper investment for all the trust funds in the hands of the Government. The report was laid on the table.

COUNTERFEIT TREASURY NOTES.

On motion of Mr. Clay, of Ala., the Senate bill to punish and repress the importation by the enemy of notes, purporting to be notes of the Treasury of the Confederate States, was taken up for consideration and passed. The following is a copy of the bill as passed:

Whereas, our enemies, certain people of the United States, have engaged in falsely making, forging and counterfeiting the Treasury notes of the Confederate States, and are offering to sell them in Philadelphia and other places in the United States, and to transmit them to any part thereof, with the purpose of passing, uttering, and publishing such forged and counterfeit notes in the Confederate States, to defraud its citizens and to impair the credit of said notes; and

Whereas, such forged and counterfeit notes have been introduced into the Confederate States by officers, soldiers, sutlers and other persons belonging to, following and accompanying the army of the United States, and by persons otherwise in the service of the same; now, therefore—

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That if any commissioned or non-commissioned officer, soldier, sutler, waiter, or other person employed by, belonging to, accompanying or following the army of the United States, or other person not domiciled in the Confederate States, who adhere to our enemies, shall be captured during the existing war between the Confederate States and the United States, and shall be found to have in his or their custody or possession any forged or counterfeit note or notes, purporting to be a note or notes of the Treasury of the Confederate States, or any bank note or notes printed or engraved after the similitude of any note of the Confederate States, or shall have passed, uttered, published, given or distributed, or shall have offered to pass, utter, publish, give or distribute any such forged or counterfeited note or notes of the Confederate States, he or they shall forfeit all right to be treated as a prisoner of war, and be deemed guilty of felony, and shall suffer death upon conviction thereof before any military court organized according to a law of Congress, or before a military commission to consist of five commissioned officers and a Judge Advocate, to be ordered by officers authorized to order general court-martial. The finding of said court or commission shall keep a record of their proceedings, and of the substance of the evidence.

CORPS D'ARMEES.

The amendments proposed by the House to the Senate bill authorizing the President to organize divisions into army corps, and appoint Lieutenant-Generals to command them were concurred in.

THE EXEMPTION BILL.

Mr. Sparrow, of Louisiana, from the Committee on Conference, to whom the Exemption bill was referred, presented a report recommending the concurrence of the Senate in certain House amendments, some with modifications of phraseology, and recommending the concurrence of the House in said modifications of their amendments. The report was agreed to.

The report of the Committee was agreed to.

Among the amendments thus incorporated in the bill is one exempting Postmasters appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and such clerks in their offices as are allowed by the Postmaster-General.

Another exempting employes of newspapers whom the proprietor will certify upon oath to be essential to the publication of the same.

Another exempting one person either as agent, owner, or overseer on each plantation on which one white person is required to be kept by the laws or ordinances of any State, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to do military service, and in States having no such law, one person as agent, owner, or overseer on each plantation of twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service, and, furthermore, for additional police for every twenty negroes on two or more plantations within five miles of each other, and each having less than twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military duty, one person being the oldest of the owners or overseers on such plantations.

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

Mr. Sparrow, from the Committee of Military Affairs, reported back House bill to authorize the establishment of camps of instruction, and to appoint officers to command the same. The bill was passed.

INCOMPETENT OFFICERS.

Mr. Sparrow, from the same Committee, reported back Senate bill to provide for the removal of incompetent officers from the army, with amendments; and, on his motion, the bill was transferred to the secret calendar.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CLOTHING FOR THE ARMY.

Mr. Chambers, from the Military Committee, reported a bill entitled "An act to encourage the manufacture of clothing and shoes for the army of the Confederate States."

The bill provides for the bringing into the country, expert duty free, cards, card-cloth, machinery and other articles necessary to the manufacture of clothing and shoes for the army. The bill was passed.

FILLING UP EXISTING REGIMENTS.

Mr. Miles, from the same Committee, reported a bill supplementary to the act further to provide for the public defence, so as to admit of the filling up of existing regiments, battalions, &c. Passed.

TAX BILL.

The House, having resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, on the consideration of the bill to raise revenue, Mr. Jones in the Chair,

Mr. Lyon, of Alabama, addressed the House in favor of the bill of the Committee. Something more than the usual excitement was manifested in the House. Members were startled, as well as the whole House, by the declaration of the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Foote,) as much as if he had discovered the law of perpetual motion—viz: the fact that we could prevent the paper currency from depreciating, and sustain our enormous circulation. He was opposed, utterly, to making Treasury notes a legal tender, both on the ground of unconstitutionality and inexpediency.

Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, opposed the bill. It was not constitutional nor expedient. It was a proposal for a forced loan. He should move, at the proper time, to recommit the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to prepare and report to this House a system of comprehensive taxation.

Mr. Johnson, of Virginia, favored this bill until he could get a better one. The people, during the fervor and excitement of the war, would willingly submit to taxation, especially when the Government furnished the means of paying the tax. The profits of labor never were so great in this country as now, and there was not such opposition to taxation as may be supposed.

This scheme was decidedly better than military impressment, which would alienate the affections of the people.

THE PROCLAMATION IN THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Virginia Legislature, Mr. Collin, of Petersburgh, offered the following:

Whereas, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by his recent proclamation, is acting in sinful contempt of the principles of property in slaves, which is no less conservative in the National Constitution than in ours, and is aiming by said proclamation to excite servile insurrection in our midst.

Resolved therefore, That no person within this State shall be held to have committed any offence against the laws, criminal laws thereof, or shall be arrested, imprisoned, or be required to answer at any time for an act done in driving from the State, or putting to death any person with or without arms, who may be found on our soil aiding in any way to give effect to the fiendish purpose of said proclamation.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Oct. 2.

A dispatch to the *Register*, dated Tupelo to-day, says:

Sixty Yankee cavalry scouts penetrated to the railroad two miles south of Baldwin, and cut the telegraph wires. They were attacked by twenty-five of the Second Tennessee Cavalry, and routed, with a loss of seven killed and two prisoners.

LIST OF NEGRO PRISONERS.

The following is a list of negroes now confined in the military prisons in Richmond, Va.

J. A. Emery, free, Salem, Mass.
E. Boyen, free, Maryland.
E. B. Williams, free, Philadelphia, Pa.
George Washington, free, Baltimore.
D. Carter, slave of T. McCormick, Clark Co., Va.
Andrew Williams, free, New-York.
Joe Brown, slave of Z. Allen, Mississippi.
A. Jounes, slave of N. Ladd, Charles City Co., Va.
Isaac Webster, free, Washington, D. C.
Joe James, free, Henrico County, Va.
L. McCoy, free, New-York City.
Ben Dangerfield, slave of J. Riley, Jefferson Co. Va.
J. Johnson, slave of Wm. Crump, New-Kent Co.
James Kranty, slave of Wm. Kranty, Loudon Co.
Nathan, slave of Charles Berley, Loudon County.
Jim Johnson, free, Connecticut.
Leane, woman, slave of Mrs. M. Howard, Fairfax County, Va.
Wm. Norris, slave of Robert Allison, Fairfax Co.
Wm. Hensby, free, Annapolis, Md.
Robert ——, free, Maryland.
Charles.
L. Hawking, slave of John Mitchell, Maryland.
E. B. Wilson, free, Ohio.
Wm. Joseph Burk, free boy, New-York.
Wm. H. Richards, free, Baltimore, Md.
John Cox, slave of Richard Lyons, King and Queen.
Richard Hughes, slave of Capt. John Taylor, Charlottsville.
Samuel Hill, free, Washington, D. C.
Thos. Jackson, free, New-York.
Joe Boykin, slave of Graham Pearce, New-Kent County.
Jos. Martings, free, Westmoreland County.
Daniel Henderson, slave of Frank Ruffin, Richmond City.
Balwin Bee, slave of Richard Baylor, Sandy Point.
David Young, slave of Rich'd Baylor, Sandy Point.
J. Beden, slave of M. Stillson, Front Royal.
R. Western, slave of Thomas Evans, York County.

The history here given is obtained from the negroes themselves. JOHN H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

A SHART SKIRMISH AT NEWTONIA.

General Schofield with the National Forces at Sarcoxi.

The Rebels at Newtonia Sixteen Thousand Strong.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Saturday, Oct. 4.

From a private in the Sixth Kansas Cavalry who participated in the fight at Newtonia on Monday last, we learn the following particulars:

Col. Solomon, on Monday, learning there was a rebel force, thought to be five hundred strong, at Newtonia, sent about four hundred troops, one hundred and seventy-five infantry, and the balance cavalry, under command of a Major, whose name we did not learn, to reconnoitre. They marched into Newtonia Thursday morning, and found that the rebels had been heavily reinforced, having, it is estimated, about 7,000 men and six pieces of artillery. Our men had to get out the best way they could, the infantry fighting them hand to hand, three-quarters of an hour. As they fell back out of Newtonia, Company H, Sixth Kansas Cavalry, about 40 strong, were surrounded, but cut their way out. The National troops then fell back three miles, and were followed by the rebels, when the former met reinforcements of about 300 cavalry and four pieces of artillery, making six in all, and in turn drove the rebels back into Newtonia.

Considerable cannonading was kept up some time between the two armies, our men now having three or four regiments. About night, our troops commenced falling back to camp for the night. The rebels followed, when our men turned on them, drove them back into Newtonia, and held the field.

The National loss during the day was about 140 killed, wounded and missing, probably most of them taken prisoners. Those of our wounded who fell into the hands of the rebels were treated in the most barbarous manner. The rebel loss is not known, but is thought to be larger than ours in killed and wounded. They were still at Newtonia at last accounts, but will probably not remain there long, as a few days will decide who are the masters of the Southwest.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 6.

Advices received from Gen. Schofield state that with a powerful army he was, on Saturday, at Sarcoxie, 18 miles from Newtonia, where the rebel forces, 16,000 strong, were collected. He expected to reach there to-day, and if the rebels do not vacate we may expect to hear immediately of a battle. No apprehensions are entertained as to the result, Schofield's army being superior to that of the enemy, and in excellent fighting trim. The only thing feared is the rebels wont fight.

Advices dated 4th inst., received from Greenville, Mo., convey the reliable intelligence that all the Texas troops under the rebel McBride have been ordered to return home forthwith, in consequence of Union victories at Marshal and Shreveport, Texas. The troops thus referred to are estimated at 8,000 in number.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Seizure of Negroes by the Rebels to Work on Fortifications—Union War Meetings.

NEWBERN, N. C., Oct. 3, 9 A. M.

The U. S. transport steamer *Baltimore* leaves Beaufort this morning via Fortress Monroe for Baltimore.

All the able-bodied negroes in Eastern North Carolina are now being seized by the rebel Secretary of War, and carried into Virginia to work on fortifications.

Gov. Vance has called a council of the leading men of this State for the purpose of taking President Lincoln's recent proclamation into consideration.

Union war meetings are being held daily in the adjoining counties for the purpose of filling up the loyal North Carolina regiments, which are addressed by Hon. C. H. Foster, the administration candidate for Congress, who has thus far met with great success. Six new companies for the famous First North Carolina had been sworn in, the brave Col. Fisher commanding, who has recovered from his wounds received in the recent attack on Washington, N. C., in which engagement his regiment carried off the palm.

On Wednesday last nine of our pickets took a rifle pit and repulsed fifty rebels near Bachelor's Creek, some fifteen miles from Newbern.

The Unionists in Camden county have petitioned President Lincoln for permission to drive all the rebel families out of the county. If granted, they promise two loyal regiments for the Union, half of which are already raised, one of cavalry and one of infantry.

Recruits for the North Carolina Union regiments are rapidly pouring in since the heroic conduct of the First in the engagement at Washington.

The Democratic State Central Committee.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 6.

The adjourned meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee is called to meet at the Astor House, New-York, on Thursday, the 16th of October next.

THE VICTORY AT CORINTH.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM GEN. GRANT.

OUR LOSS OF OFFICERS HEAVY.

Gen. Ord Overtakes the Fugitives South of the Hatchie.

He Captures Two Batteries and Two Hundred Prisoners.

The Rebels Likely to Lose Everything but Their Small Arms.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 6.

The following dispatches have been received at headquarters here:

FIRST DISPATCH.

GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, JACKSON, Tenn., Oct. 5, 1862—7 A. M.

To Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief United States Army:

Yesterday the rebels, under Price, Van Dorn and Lovell, were repulsed from their attack on Corinth with great slaughter.

The enemy are in full retreat, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

Reinforcements were sent with the view to cut off their retreat, particularly in officers, but bears no comparison with that of the enemy.

Gen. Hackleman fell while gallantly leading his brigade.

Gen. Oglesby is dangerously wounded.

Gen. McPherson, with his command, reached Corinth yesterday.

Gen. Rosecrans pursued the retreating enemy this morning, and, should they attempt to move towards Bolivar, will follow to that place.

Gen. Hurlbut is at the Hatchie River, with five or six thousand men, and is, no doubt, with the pursuing columns.

From 7,000 to 8,000 prisoners, besides the wounded are left in our hands.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General Commanding.

SECOND DISPATCH.

JACKSON, Tenn., Oct. 6, 1862.

To Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief U. S. Army:

Gen. Ord, who followed Gen. Hurlbut, met the enemy to-day on the north side of the Hatchie, as I understand from a dispatch, and drove them across the stream, and got possession of the Bridge with our troops.

Gen. Ord took two batteries and about 200 prisoners.

A large portion of Gen. Rosecrans' forces were at Chewalla.

At this distance everything looks most favorable, and I cannot see how the enemy are to escape without losing everything but their small arms.

I have strained everything to take into the field an adequate force, and to get them to the right place.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General Commanding.

BEFORE THE BATTLE.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
CORINTH, Miss., Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1862.

At the time Bragg first threatened the flanks of Buell, two large divisions of this army (of the Mississippi,) were temporarily transferred to Buell's command, assisting his rapid march in force to fully fifty thousand, and subsequently, when Cincinnati was threatened, other troops belonging here were detached from the command, and ordered to Ohio under the command of Gen. Gordon Granger, leaving Gen. Rosecrans with about 40,000 effective men with which to protect our railroad communications on some seventy or eighty miles of road, and the advanced lines of our pickets.

Rumor was driven from Iuka on the 19th and 20th; he marched hastily south to Bay Springs the 21st day, thence old Marietta and Fulton to Tuscumbia, old intrenched camp—and thence in two columns northwest to Ripley, where he was joined by the forces of Van Dorn.

The combined forces are now about fifty-five miles from this place, upon which they are supposed to be making a forced march by the way of Pocahontas, and Chewalla, this National force on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, with a strong column by the way of Kossuth.

It is no doubt known to the rebel Generals that the Army of the Mississippi had been reduced for the purpose of strengthening Buell in Kentucky, and Wright, at Cincinnati, and that Rosecrans' effective force did not exceed 14,000. They knew also that Gen. Grant and Ord had gone to Jackson, Tenn., with a large force from here, and they think Rosecrans and Corinth, with its large well-filled storehouses are easy prey. But what they do not know is that the command of Gen. Rosecrans has been reinforced by two fine divisions of the army of West Tennessee, and instead of 13,000 they will find a thoroughly effective army of over ——— thousand, with a large proportion of fine artillery, and will be reinforced. No doubt our pickets have been already engaged with their advanced guard.

THE DRAFT POSTPONED.

It is Decided that it Cannot Take Place until the 15th.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 6.

The statement in some of the New-York papers of to-day, that the draft in this State would be made on Friday next, is without authority. It cannot be made on that day, as the enrollment is not completed, and no commissioners to hear claims of exemption or superintend the drawing, have been appointed.

The Draft in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Oct. 6.

An order has been issued to the drafting commissioners of the several counties, directing that all persons who have been exempted from military service because of alienage, but who shall become citizens prior to the day of drafting, shall have their names placed on the list subject to draft.

From Albany.

THE NEW-YORK REGIMENTS AND GEN. SICKLES—COL. GRAHAM RECOMMENDED FOR PROMOTION.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 6.

Gov. Morgan has sent a request to the War Department that, as far as practicable, the new regiments from New-York may be attached to the division under the command of Major-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles.

Col. Charles K. Graham, at present Colonel of the Excelsior Regiment, is strongly recommended for the Brigadier-Generalship of the Metropolitan Guard.

The Daily Graphic

Tuesday, October 7, 1862

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Dec. 6, 1865—6 P.M.

The regular receipts of the principal kind of produce since our last have been 30 bbls. Ashes, 50,807 bbls. flour, 600 bbls. and 300 bags Corn Meal, 213,340 bushels Wheat, 18,970 bushels Rye, 90 bushels Barley, 34,951 bushels Oats, 2,460 pkgs. Provisions, and 700 bales Wool.

ASHES—Continue scarce and quiet at $7 12½ for Pots and $7 37½ for Pearls, $ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased to the extent of 1,500 bags, at 32½c. @ 33c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—A quiet and depressed. Middlings 65½c. @ 66c. at the close.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour has been in good request for export and prices have advanced 5@10c. ₱ bbl. Sales embrace 10,000 bbls. at $8 80@8 90 for superfine State, at $9 00@9 05 for extra State, $9 10@9 20 for superfine Western, $9 20@9 30 for common extra Western, $9 35@9 45 for shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio, $9 50@9 60 for trade brands do., $9 70@9 80 for mixed to straight extra Ohio, $9 90@10 00 for fancy do., $10 10@10 25 for trade brands do., $10 30@10 50 for fancy do., $10 60@10 75 for extra Genesee, and $10 80@11 00 for extra Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Canadian flour is in fair demand and prices have advanced 10@15c. ₱ bbl. Sales of 1,000 bbls. at $9 90@10 00 for common extra, $10 10@10 25 for fancy do., $10 30@10 50 for trade brands do., $10 60@10 75 for extra family, and $10 80@11 00 for extra Genesee. Rye flour is scarce and wanted at $8 50@8 75 ₱ bbl. for fine and superfine. Corn meal is in fair demand and prices have advanced 10@15c. ₱ bbl. Sales of Jersey at $4 50@4 60 for Brandywine, and $4 60@4 70 for Western and Canadian.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand for export and prices have advanced 2@3c. ₱ bush. Sales of 30,000 bushels at $2 45@2 46 for No. 3 Chicago, $2 47@2 48 for No. 2 Chicago, $2 49@2 50 for No. 1 Chicago, $2 51@2 52 for No. 2 Milwaukee, $2 53@2 54 for No. 1 Milwaukee, and $2 55@2 56 for amber Iowa. Rye is in fair demand and prices have advanced 2@3c. ₱ bush. Sales of 5,000 bushels at $1 40@1 41 for Western. Barley is in fair demand and prices have advanced 2@3c. ₱ bush. Sales of 10,000 bushels at $1 30@1 35 for two-rowed State, and $1 40@1 45 for six-rowed State. Barley Malt is in fair demand and prices have advanced 2@3c. ₱ bush. Sales of 5,000 bushels at $1 40@1 45 for Canada. Oats are in fair demand and prices have advanced 1@2c. ₱ bush. Sales of 30,000 bushels at 73@74c. for Western, and 75@76c. for State. Corn has been in fair demand for export and prices have advanced 1@2c. ₱ bush. Sales of 50,000 bushels at $1 12@1 13 for Western mixed, $1 13@1 14 for Western yellow, and $1 14@1 15 for Western white.

GROCERIES—Coffee has been in fair demand and prices have advanced ½c. ₱ lb. Sales of 1,000 bags Rio at 32½c. @ 33c. ₱ lb., usual terms. Sugar has been in fair demand for refining and prices have advanced ⅛@¼c. ₱ lb. Sales of 1,000 hhds. Cuba at 11½c. @ 11¾c. for 60 test, and 12½c. @ 12¾c. for 80 test. Molasses has been in fair demand and prices have advanced 1c. ₱ gal. Sales of 1,000 bbls. Cuba at 65c. @ 66c. ₱ gal. Rice has been in fair demand and prices have advanced ¼@½c. ₱ lb. Sales of 200 tierces Carolina at 12½c. @ 13c. ₱ lb.

HAY—Prices have declined 5c. ₱ 100 lbs. Sales of 1,000 bales at 95c. @ $1 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair demand at 30c. @ 40c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Are in fair demand at 35c. @ 36c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Prices have declined 1c. ₱ lb. Sales of 100 sides Spanish Slaughter at 45c. @ 46c. ₱ lb., 4 months.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand at lower prices. Sales of 1,000 bbls. Mess at $21 00@21 12½ for new, and $20 75@21 00 for old. Beef is quiet and unchanged. Sales of 200 bbls. Plain Mess at $13 00@13 50 for new, and $12 50@13 00 for old. Beef Hams are in fair demand and prices have declined 50c. ₱ bbl. Sales of 100 bbls. at $23 00@23 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand and prices have declined ¼@½c. ₱ lb. Sales of 100 pkgs. Pickled Hams at 15½c. @ 16c. ₱ lb., and 100 pkgs. Pickled Shoulders at 11½c. @ 12c. ₱ lb. Bacon is in fair demand and prices have declined ¼@½c. ₱ lb. Sales of 100 pkgs. Cumberland at 15½c. @ 16c. ₱ lb. Lard is in fair demand and prices have declined ¼@½c. ₱ lb. Sales of 100 bbls. at 14½c. @ 14¾c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Clover has been in fair demand and prices have declined ½c. ₱ lb. Sales of 100 bags at 13½c. @ 14c. ₱ lb. Timothy is in fair demand and prices have declined 25c. ₱ bush. Sales of 1,000 bushels at $4 00@4 25 ₱ bush. Flaxseed is in fair demand and prices have declined 5c. ₱ bush. Sales of 5,000 bushels at $2 45@2 50 ₱ bush.

SUGARS—Raws have been in fair demand and prices have advanced ⅛@¼c. ₱ lb. Sales of 1,000 hhds. Muscovado at 11½c. @ 11¾c. for 60 test, and 12½c. @ 12¾c. for 80 test. Refined Sugars are in fair demand and prices have advanced ¼@½c. ₱ lb. Sales of 1,000 bbls. at 14½c. @ 15c. for Crushed, 13½c. @ 13¾c. for Powdered, and 12½c. @ 13c. for Coffee.

TALLOW—Prices have declined ½c. ₱ lb. Sales of 100 bbls. at 10¼c. @ 10½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKEY—Sales have been made to-day at 25½c. ₱ gal.

WOOL—Prices have declined 2@3c. ₱ lb. Sales of 100 bales at 60c. @ 63c. ₱ lb.

Movements of European Steamers.

The following are the dates of sailing of the steamers from the principal ports of Europe for New-York:

Saxonia	Liverpool	Dec. 6
Europa	Liverpool	Dec. 6
Persia	Liverpool	Dec. 6
Hammonia	Hamburg	Dec. 6
Hansa	Bremen	Dec. 6
Bavaria	Hamburg	Dec. 6
Arago	Havre	Dec. 6
Ville de Paris	Havre	Dec. 6
Cimbria	Hamburg	Dec. 6
Germania	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Scotia	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Java	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Hibernia	Glasgow	Dec. 7
Caledonia	Glasgow	Dec. 7
Teutonia	Hamburg	Dec. 7
Lafayette	Havre	Dec. 7
Vanderbilt	Southampton	Dec. 7
Ariadne	Liverpool	Dec. 8
Cuba	Liverpool	Dec. 8
Etna	Liverpool	Dec. 8
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Dec. 8
Virginia	Hamburg	Dec. 8
Ville de Havre	Havre	Dec. 8
Atlantic	Liverpool	Dec. 9
Manhattan	Liverpool	Dec. 9
Hermann	Bremen	Dec. 9
Bremen	Bremen	Dec. 9
Ville de Paris	Havre	Dec. 9
Ariel	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Hecla	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Hudson	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Hammonia	Hamburg	Dec. 10
Hansa	Bremen	Dec. 10
Arago	Havre	Dec. 10
Ville de Paris	Havre	Dec. 10
Cimbria	Hamburg	Dec. 10
Germania	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Scotia	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Java	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Hibernia	Glasgow	Dec. 11
Caledonia	Glasgow	Dec. 11
Teutonia	Hamburg	Dec. 11
Lafayette	Havre	Dec. 11
Vanderbilt	Southampton	Dec. 11
Ariadne	Liverpool	Dec. 12
Cuba	Liverpool	Dec. 12
Etna	Liverpool	Dec. 12
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Dec. 12
Virginia	Hamburg	Dec. 12
Ville de Havre	Havre	Dec. 12
Atlantic	Liverpool	Dec. 13
Manhattan	Liverpool	Dec. 13
Hermann	Bremen	Dec. 13
Bremen	Bremen	Dec. 13
Ville de Paris	Havre	Dec. 13
Ariel	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Hecla	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Hudson	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Hammonia	Hamburg	Dec. 14
Hansa	Bremen	Dec. 14
Arago	Havre	Dec. 14
Ville de Paris	Havre	Dec. 14
Cimbria	Hamburg	Dec. 14
Germania	Liverpool	Dec. 15
Scotia	Liverpool	Dec. 15
Java	Liverpool	Dec. 15
Hibernia	Glasgow	Dec. 15
Caledonia	Glasgow	Dec. 15
Teutonia	Hamburg	Dec. 15
Lafayette	Havre	Dec. 15
Vanderbilt	Southampton	Dec. 15
Ariadne	Liverpool	Dec. 16
Cuba	Liverpool	Dec. 16
Etna	Liverpool	Dec. 16
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Dec. 16
Virginia	Hamburg	Dec. 16
Ville de Havre	Havre	Dec. 16
Atlantic	Liverpool	Dec. 17
Manhattan	Liverpool	Dec. 17
Hermann	Bremen	Dec. 17
Bremen	Bremen	Dec. 17
Ville de Paris	Havre	Dec. 17
Ariel	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Hecla	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Hudson	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Hammonia	Hamburg	Dec. 18
Hansa	Bremen	Dec. 18
Arago	Havre	Dec. 18
Ville de Paris	Havre	Dec. 18
Cimbria	Hamburg	Dec. 18
Germania	Liverpool	Dec. 19
Scotia	Liverpool	Dec. 19
Java	Liverpool	Dec. 19
Hibernia	Glasgow	Dec. 19
Caledonia	Glasgow	Dec. 19
Teutonia	Hamburg	Dec. 19
Lafayette	Havre	Dec. 19
Vanderbilt	Southampton	Dec. 19
Ariadne	Liverpool	Dec. 20
Cuba	Liverpool	Dec. 20
Etna	Liverpool	Dec. 20
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Dec. 20
Virginia	Hamburg	Dec. 20
Ville de Havre	Havre	Dec. 20
Atlantic	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Manhattan	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Hermann	Bremen	Dec. 21
Bremen	Bremen	Dec. 21
Ville de Paris	Havre	Dec. 21
Ariel	Liverpool	Dec. 22
Hecla	Liverpool	Dec. 22
Hudson	Liverpool	Dec. 22
Hammonia	Hamburg	Dec. 22
Hansa	Bremen	Dec. 22
Arago	Havre	Dec. 22
Ville de Paris	Havre	Dec. 22
Cimbria	Hamburg	Dec. 22
Germania	Liverpool	Dec. 23
Scotia	Liverpool	Dec. 23
Java	Liverpool	Dec. 23
Hibernia	Glasgow	Dec. 23
Caledonia	Glasgow	Dec. 23
Teutonia	Hamburg	Dec. 23
Lafayette	Havre	Dec. 23
Vanderbilt	Southampton	Dec. 23
Ariadne	Liverpool	Dec. 24
Cuba	Liverpool	Dec. 24
Etna	Liverpool	Dec. 24
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Dec. 24
Virginia	Hamburg	Dec. 24
Ville de Havre	Havre	Dec. 24
Atlantic	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Manhattan	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Hermann	Bremen	Dec. 25
Bremen	Bremen	Dec. 25
Ville de Paris	Havre	Dec. 25
Ariel	Liverpool	Dec. 26
Hecla	Liverpool	Dec. 26
Hudson	Liverpool	Dec. 26
Hammonia	Hamburg	Dec. 26
Hansa	Bremen	Dec. 26
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Java	Liverpool	Dec. 27
Hibernia	Glasgow	Dec. 27
Caledonia	Glasgow	Dec. 27
Teutonia	Hamburg	Dec. 27
Lafayette	Havre	Dec. 27
Vanderbilt	Southampton	Dec. 27
Ariadne	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Cuba	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Etna	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Virginia	Hamburg	Dec. 28
Ville de Havre	Havre	Dec. 28
Atlantic	Liverpool	Dec. 29
Manhattan	Liverpool	Dec. 29
Hermann	Bremen	Dec. 29
Bremen	Bremen	Dec. 29
Ville de Paris	Havre	Dec. 29
Ariel	Liverpool	Dec. 30
Hecla	Liverpool	Dec. 30
Hudson	Liverpool	Dec. 30
Hammonia	Hamburg	Dec. 30
Hansa	Bremen	Dec. 30
Arago	Havre	Dec. 30
Ville de Paris	Havre	Dec. 30
Cimbria	Hamburg	Dec. 30
Germania	Liverpool	Dec. 31
Scotia	Liverpool	Dec. 31
Java	Liverpool	Dec. 31
Hibernia	Glasgow	Dec. 31
Caledonia	Glasgow	Dec. 31
Teutonia	Hamburg	Dec. 31
Lafayette	Havre	Dec. 31
Vanderbilt	Southampton	Dec. 31

The Weekly Average of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Dec. 4, 1864, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Sept. 17:

Increase in Loans	$4,656,087
Increase in Specie	772,236
Increase in Circulation	99,329
Increase in Deposits	4,653,919
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	4,653,919

The Loans were also higher on the average and on the increase. The market for Money continues easy at fairly active 6 ₱ cent. the Stock Exchange Bicotors being the principal borrowers. Gold is steady at 1½ ₱ cent., and Exchange on London for the mail of Wednesday to go by the Scotia, 1264@1265 for Bankers, and 1264@1265 for Merchants' bills.

There is renewed excitement in the Stock Market to-day, and a further considerable rise in Erie and the Western Shares. The agitations to purchase these exceeds any previous day's market, although sellers were disposed to supply the demand in the early part of the day at the additions of ¼ cent. The Boards of Brokers, Bankers, and Merchants, have all advanced their commissions to one-quarter of 1 ₱ cent. It is also noticed that the old holders of Central are better content with their investment, and supply fewer certificates to the Street than when the price fluctuated between 80@90 ₱ cent. On the Railway Mortgages no changes are of importance. Cleveland & Pittsburgh Sixes are 1 ₱ cent. higher, and Michigan Central and Michigan Southern Sinking Funds 1½ ₱ cent. higher without any marked speculative activity. The 7.30 ₱ cents went up to 106½ and interest. Of Illinois War Loan, the interest on which is paid in Gold, there were considerable sales at 101¾ ₱ cent. Another important sale took place in Pacific Mail Shares. The most moderate demand existed for Money at Stock Exchange rates, and the Government Loans were also higher.

At the Second Board there was some disposition to realize on the additional advance in the Erie Shares, and about 14,000 shares of different Railways were sold, at a concession. In most cases, of 1@1 ₱ cent. First and Second Preferred Cleveland and Pittsburgh, which monopolized in-

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.	Clearings.	Balances.	Dec. 4, 1865.	Sept. 18, 1865.	Dec. 5, 1864.
Bank of New-York	2,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Bank of Manhattan Co.	2,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Mechanics' Banking Ass'n	2,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Bank of America	2,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Phenix Bank	2,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
City Bank	2,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Tradesmen's Bank	2,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Chemical Bank	2,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Merchants' Exchange Bank	2,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Gallatin National Bank	2,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Butchers' & Drovers' Bank	2,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Mechanics' Banking Ass'n	2,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Greenwich Bank	2,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Leather Manufacturers' Bank	2,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Seventh Ward Bank	2,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
State of New-York	2,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
American Exchange Bank	2,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Commerce Bank	2,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Broadway Bank	2,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Mercantile Bank	2,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Pacific Bank	2,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Republic Bank	2,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Chatham National Bank	2,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
People's Bank	2,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
North River Bank	2,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
East River Bank	2,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Manufacturers' Bank	2,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Bank of Commerce	2,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Broadway Bank	2,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Ocean

The New-York Times

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1862.

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Communications can be inserted only on the condition that the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith—are furnished to the Editor. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications, in any case or at any time.

THE REV. WILLIAM PARSON is agent for DARBY, Publishing Committee Tracts at Waterbury, Connecticut.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Love Pursued by Connubial Bliss.

BOWERY THEATRE—Henry IV.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESTNUT-STREET GARDEN—Chinese Festivities—Ten Nights in a Bar-Room.

IRVING HALL—Gottschalk's Concert.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Brilliantly Colored Tropical Fish, and other Curiosities, at all hours—Victorine or, The Slave of Love—Charles Mason, 7½ Evenings.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Mirrors—No. 472 Broadway. The Most Wonderful Mirrors.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 539 Broadway.

BARYARD'S GREAT PAINTING OF THE BISHOPS—Court-street, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

It has been decided by the authorities at Albany that the draft cannot take place on the 10th inst., as the enrollment is not completed, and no Commissioners wish to have claims of exemption, or to superintend the drawing, have yet been appointed.

We have this morning a full confirmation of the great victory over Corinth, published in yesterday's TIMES. The official reports, from Gen. GRANT to Gen. ROSECRANS, state that the rebels under PRICE, VAN DORN, and LOVELL, were defeated with great slaughter, leaving from seven hundred to a thousand prisoners in our hands, besides their wounded. The rebels were promptly pursued, and a number of them were overtaken by Gen. ORD on Sunday, on the South side of the Hatchie river, and completely routed that evening, with a loss of two thousand and about two hundred additional prisoners. At last accounts everything looked most favorable for the complete destruction of the rebel army of the Southwest. It was believed by Gen. GRANT that the rebels would lose everything which they could not carry.

Our latest advices from Southwest Missouri continue to bear upon the subject of a battle between the National forces, under Gen. SCHOFIELD, and the rebels, 10,000 strong, at Newtonia, a few miles South of Granby, in which the latter were defeated with great slaughter. Our forces pursued the rebels for twenty miles, capturing their artillery, wagons, &c. Our loss was 300 killed and wounded.

Advices from Richmond to Saturday last have been received. It is expected that the rebel Congress will soon adjourn—"coincident," the Ex. quirer says, "with a feeling of depression and apprehension in the public mind." A Committee of Congress has been appointed by the rebel Senate, to take testimony relative to the "outrages committed by the Yankees." In the Virginia Legislature a resolution had been passed providing that no person within the State shall be tried or imprisoned for driving therefrom or putting to death any person engaged in giving effect to President LINCOLN'S Emancipation proclamation.

There are intimations from the West that preparations are in progress at Cairo to strike another blow at some point on the Mississippi.

The official report of the battle of Iuka, Brig. Gen. HAMILTON claims that 3,000 men, not 1,500 as reported in a position naturally strong. The number of Gen. HAMILTON'S Division was 6,000, of which three are wounded rebels, with a large number of skin-killed prisoners and 500 stand of arms were captured.

Advices from Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sept. 14, state that several large steamers are building here for the rebel service. These are the Wallace, Lousiana, and several others, whose names I forget. They are heavily armed, and will be ready for sea in about a month. I hope the United States Government may be able to capture them, as they would be valuable prizes. They are 225 feet long and carry two engines of 2,000 horse power each.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Fifth Daily Session of the Episcopal Triennial Convention was held yesterday. The Special Committee of Mites on the Rebellion was appointed. The Treasurer's and other reports were read and approved. Dr. GOODWIN proposed a series of canons, prohibiting participation in the profession of arms by any Bishop, with reference to the case of the rebel Major-General POLK. After a lively debate, his proposed canons were referred to the Committee on Canons. Rev. Dr. VINTON announced that he would bring other resolutions against unconstitutional ordination.

The Protestant Episcopal Sunday-School Union and Church Book Society, assembled last evening in St. John's Chapel. An abstract of the Report of the Board of Managers of the Society was read, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. [illegible], of Connecticut, Rt. Rev. Bishop WHITTINGHAM, Bishop McCOSKRY, of Michigan, and Bishop DELANCEY, of Western New-York. Resolutions and reports were circulated, and a collection taken up. The meeting was presided and followed by religious exercises, conducted by Rev. Dr. HARE, Bishop KEENER, and McCOSKRY. Prayers were offered during the evening.

The new faction of the Democratic Party, which have so long been waging a bitter war against each other—Tammany and Mozart—yesterday afternoon came together, buried the hatchet and resolved to act as a unit at the ensuing election. This coalition gives Tammany one Supervisor, three Congressmen, and nine Assemblymen, and Mozart, the Surrogate, three Congressmen and eight Assemblymen.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, and rejected the name of Mr. JOHN ANDREW STEVENS, for Street Commissioner, by a vote of (two to five.) [illegible] the resolution inquiring into the right of the Seventh-avenue Railroad Company to extend a track into Fifty-ninth-street [illegible] special order for the next meeting, and adjourned till 1 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening and [illegible] resolutions in favor of appropriating $500 to present a testimonial for JOHN [illegible] Fire Department, [illegible] Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and to give Deputy Chief Engineer [illegible] $200. The opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation was read, to the effect that the Common Council was empowered to grant the above appropriations. The resolutions were passed in favor of an appropriation of $4,000 for the Horse Railroad to Harlem Bridge, made by a special committee, to learn their exact condition for city purposes. An appropriation of $4,000 was voted to meet the expenses of the Concordia reception. An effort to make the *Staats Zeitung* a full Corporation paper over the Mayor's veto failed for want of three votes. The subject was then laid over.

A great war meeting was held at Faneuil Hall, Boston, yesterday, which was addressed by Hon. CHARLES SUMNER and others. A telegraphic synopsis of Mr. SUMNER'S speech is given elsewhere.

Mr. CHARLES PARKER, formerly State Measurer of New Jersey and father of the present Democratic nominee for Congress, Mr. JOEL PARKER, died at his residence in Trenton on Saturday.

Mr. PAUL J. SALTER, Treasurer of Erie County, and Assistant Adjutant-General of the Western Division of Canada West, was run over by a train of cars at Windsor, and instantly killed, on Friday last. Mr. JOS. MASSON, another prominent citizen of Canada, was seriously injured at the same time. Both gentlemen were with Gov.-Gen. MEAGHER, and there received their injuries from attempting to jump on the cars after they had *started*.

The *Monitor* was expected at Philadelphia yesterday.

Brig.-Gen. A. A. BUSHBECK writes from Washington to a gentleman in Pottsville, Penn., of an inquisitive turn of mind: "In reply to yours of the 14th inst., relative to persons who have presented themselves for exemption from draft, with the forefinger taken off at the first joint, I am directed to say that the loss of the first joint of the forefinger will not exempt a person from draft if he can fight."

The funeral of the late Hon. JASON W. MILLER took place on Friday at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, the services being conducted by Rev. Mr. MERRITT, the rector of the parish. The pall bearers were Hons. Judge HAINES, Judge WHITEHEAD, Judge WOOD, Hon. H. A. FORD, Hon. SAMUEL T. HASKELL, and Gen. HITCHCOCK. The interment took place in the burial ground of the church. A large number of the friends and neighbors of the honored dead, were present at the funeral.

The Democrats of Hudson County, N. J., are represented as greatly dissatisfied with the renomination of Hon. M. PERRY for Congress. An independent Convention, it is said, will be held in Hudson City some time during the present week, to place another candidate in the field.

The execution of the draft was attended with great excitement in Cleveland, Ohio, particularly among the Germans and Irish, who were persuaded that the matter had been so arranged as to free the richer class. Three hundred infantry and artillerymen with a cannon were called out and so disposed of as to keep the crowd in check, and the draft was proceeded with without any special disturbance.

In the Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, a motion was made and argued at great length, on behalf of SAMUEL HALLETT, to quash the indictment against him for forgery and false pretenses in issuing forged certificates of 5 per cent. Indiana State Stocks. No decision was rendered.

In the case of MARY REAL, charged with the murder of her husband, whose trial is set down for this Term, a sufficient number of jurors were not present, and the trial was adjourned to Wednesday next.

An active business was transacted in Breadstuffs, yesterday; Flour advanced 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl; Corn was buoyant; Wheat, lower. Groceries and Provisions were in fair demand at full and rising prices. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Oils, Whisky, Hemp, Lathe and East India Rice. Cotton was quiet and depressed. Hay, Hops and Tallow were salable and firm. Moderate freight engagements were effected.

There was renewed speculative excitement in the Stock Market yesterday. The sales were large on both the Share and Bond list, and prices generally higher than on Saturday. Gold steady at 113 per cent. Exchange, 134 per cent.

The Cattle Markets are similarly supplied and prices range very much as they did last week. There are fewer good cattle, and what there are find ready sales at 8½.—an occasional extra-fed animal at 9c. Good Western steers are worth 8c., and for the very large number of these half-fed State and Western steers, 5c.@6c. was with difficulty obtained, this class selling no better than one week ago, while there was a little advance on medium grades. About 4,500 bullocks were on sale yesterday at ALLERTON'S, and just enough were left for to-day to prevent any material change in prices. Sheep are scarce and wanted.

Emancipation and Free Negroes.

Thousands of well-meaning persons have been alarmed at the prospective emancipation of the slaves, from a belief that they would *flood the North* and bring their labor into direct and disastrous competition with our own. This has been a favorite argument with Pro-Slavery Democrats, who have used it very vigorously, first in opposition to the war and now in support of SEYMOUR'S election. They aim especially to alarm the Irish laborers, who are naturally sensitive on a point which threatens to affect so nearly their own interests.

The apprehension is utterly unfounded. Gen. SICKLES, in a war speech made at Brooklyn some weeks since, took occasion to say so. He urged that nothing would induce the negroes to leave the South, if they could find employment and a living there. Gen. WADSWORTH, in his letter accepting the nomination for Governor, has put the case still more strongly, and predicts that emancipation would not only keep the enfranchised slaves at the South, but would *also* draw thither the free negroes of the Northern States. Its effect would thus be to relieve the white labor of the North from the competition which it is now compelled to meet from the free negroes who have fled to the Northern States,—a competition which must increase in volume and importance so long as Slavery continues to be the hopeless doom of negroes in the South.

It is common, we know, to say that the whites and negroes cannot exist together at the South except in the relation of masters and slaves,—and that if the latter are set free they must be colonized, either to the North or to some foreign country. We do not believe this. The prejudices of the present class of Southern whites, especially slaveholders, are doubtless very strong—perhaps unconquerable. But in the long run the laws of political economy are more powerful than social or personal prejudices,—and sooner or later they will overcome them. When it shall once be decided that Slavery is to end,—that *this* form of labor can no longer exist in the Southern States, the question will instantly arise, What shall be substituted for it? It may be a system of apprenticeship,—it may be the system of hired wages,—or it may be a modification of one or the other, or a combination of both. But one thing is clear:—*negro labor will always be more needed and more valuable in the Southern States than anywhere else*;—and *therefore* it will always remain there. The staple productions of that region are better adapted to negro culture: the climate is better suited to the negro constitution,—and the interests, material and moral, of the whole world, require that negro labor should continue to cultivate the Southern soil; and so long as this is the case, there it will stay.

The Southern slaveholders, it may be said, will never consent to this. They will never live on terms of legal equality with negroes who have been their slaves. Perhaps not. They will not, by the first step, that has submitted to decay and gradual extinction rather than surrender its prejudice and pride. But the moment they take any such stand as this, they will begin, gradually and rapidly, to give place to a new race of men, who have no such prejudices to conquer, and whose energy and enterprise will soon create a new industrial system for the Southern States. The great mass of the non-slaveholding whites of the South would speedily be converted to a new system which should at once enrich and elevate them in the social scale. They are intensely hostile now to the North, because they are the serfs of the slaveholding aristocracy, and, like all serfs, they share the prejudices and the passions of the dominant class. But change that dominant class,—let the thrift, the ambition and the justice of a *Free Labor System* become *the ruling sentiment* of the South, and the great mass of the *non-slaveholding whites would speedily transfer* to it their allegiance and their affections.

"Emancipation *once effected*," as Gen. WADSWORTH *very justly says, and the South* would become the proper home of negro labor. It would receive there the best reward, and enjoy with it far more of personal and social consideration than anywhere else. We do not suppose the negro race would rule the South, or that absolute social equality of races could ever obtain there. Brains and Capital will tell,—and these, at the South as well as everywhere else, will always be in the hands of the whites. But when the system of slave labor shall have been once replaced by a system of free labor, controlled by just laws fairly and equally enforced, in the Southern States, the negro race will make those States their home; and instead of being flooded with negroes here, in the North, those who are now among us will gradually disappear to a more congenial clime.

How Gov. Seymour Censures the Rebellion.

We have already more than once urged the fact that Gov. SEYMOUR devotes ten times as much space and labor to the condemnation of our own Government as he does to that of the rebellion. "But he *does* condemn the rebellion, nevertheless," say his supporters,—"and that is all you have any right to ask." Perhaps it is—and perhaps not. But let us see *how* he condemns the rebellion. "We charge," says Mr. SEYMOUR, "that this rebellion is most *wicked*, because it is against the best Government that ever existed." That starts off very well. It seems explicit and emphatic. But Gov. SEYMOUR proceeds to enlarge upon the point. "Rebellion," he says, "is *not necessarily a wrong*; it *may* be an act of the highest virtue." Possibly, then, there may be some extenuation for *this* rebellion. "To resist a bad government is patriotism,—to resist a good one is the greatest guilt." Here, then, is the test which Mr. SEYMOUR proposes to apply. If our Government, in its actual and practical workings when the rebellion broke out, was a good one, then the rebellion was wicked. If not—not. Now what has Gov. SEYMOUR to say on this point? "Our Government and its administration are different things;—*but* in the eyes of the civilized world, *abuses, weakness or folly in the conduct of affairs go far to justify resistance.*" And then Gov. SEYMOUR comes back to the main staple of his speech, and proceeds to show that "abuses, weakness and folly in the conduct of affairs" have characterized our Government since its administration passed into Republican hands.

Gov. SEYMOUR is very chary in his use of language. He picks his way over this delicate ground as tenderly as if he were treading on eggs. But he leaves no room to doubt that his *real* drift was to *excuse* the rebellion, while he seemed to condemn it. Not that he would have started it himself,—not that he is personally and at heart a rebel or a traitor; but he sees extenuating circumstances in the case. While "legal tribunals can only regard resistance to laws as a crime," he sees very many things in the action of the Government,—very many of those "abuses, weaknesses and follies in the conduct of affairs,"—which "*go far to justify resistance.*" We are to be very tender of the Southern rebels. We must think twice before we confiscate their property, or set free their slaves, or disturb their peace. They have had great provocations. The Government, in its practical administration, has not been a very good one. It has been a very bad one—and "to resist a bad Government," says Gov. SEYMOUR, "is patriotism."

Now are we very far out of the way when we say that to elect Mr. SEYMOUR Governor of New-York, on the strength of such sentiments,—on this speech as a platform,—in the very midst of the war waged by these rebels on the Government, while they are threatening the North with invasion, and the Constitution and the Union with utter overthrow,—would be to give them aid and comfort? Would it not go very far toward indorsing their rebellion as substantially justifiable and patriotic? Taking Mr. SEYMOUR'S own language as defining his position and the effect of his election, are we not perfectly justified in declaring, that under the circumstances of the case, his election would do infinitely more to discourage and weaken our Government, and to stimulate and strengthen the rebels, than any other political event that could possibly occur within this State?

We have been denounced a good deal by the Seymour organs for expressing such an opinion. We beg them to understand that we are open to conviction on the subject. If they will satisfy us by argument that we are wrong, we will retrace our steps. Until then we must adhere to our deliberate judgment, which is, that the ticket headed by SEYMOUR is, to all practical intents and purposes, the secession ticket, and that the only effect of electing it would be to give very substantial aid and very solid comfort to the secession cause.

A LONG SHOT AT A SECESSION BISHOP.—A patriotic clergyman of the Episcopal Church, yesterday introduced into the Convention of that highly respectable body a series of canons (or, as the *Express*, perhaps with malice prepense, spells the word, canons,) levelled against the seceding Major-General-Bishop LEONIDAS POLK, of the rebel army. That the course of this military prelate is a scandal to his Church, as well as a shame to his country, may be easily conceded, and we have no objection to seeing him arrested in a battery of every size and calibre. But when we reflect that the Convention meets in New-York, and that the Southern imitator of that rebellious Scottish Bishop whose "conscience rattled" under his surplice, is actually in Kentucky with the army of BRAGG, we cannot help suggesting that the offender is, just at present, rather "out of range." The only clause in the proposed ecclesiastical discipline which seems to us really practical in its character, is that which provides for certain action to be taken "*whenever a Bishop shall be ipso facto suspended.*" Should BUELL succeed in capturing the crusader of Louisiana, this clause may perhaps come into operation with salutary effect.

How the Rebels Receive the Proclamation.

The next three months will test the firmness, the nerve, of the Administration, as it has never been tested before. The President has issued the Proclamation of Emancipation, which is to go into effect on the 1st of January next. There were those who hoped that it would be utterly without effect upon the rebels; that they would feel themselves so secure behind the bayonets of their armies, so confident of the willing obedience of their slaves and of their power to enforce obedience among them, if necessary, that they would only laugh at the Proclamation as an impotent menace, and at the President for thus sitting as Giant Pope in Pilgrim's Progress set, "grinning and biting his nails" at the pilgrims who went by in safety.

Others have said that the only effect of it would be to make the rebels issue an edict of immediate emancipation, in order to forestall us, and save for themselves the power which emancipation is sure to bring in this struggle to him who confers it. But we have never seen any likelihood of either of these things; and though it is too soon to speak positively of results, yet thus far the manner in which the rebels have received the proclamation indicates neither result, but the contrary. So far from being received with indifference, or with "roars of laughter," as the proclamation calling out 75,000 men was received by them, it has been the signal for a burst of rage which will be remarkable in history. Every rebel newspaper exploded into curses and threats. The fountains of billingsgate could not flow freely enough for them, but choked up from the fullness of their rage. The subject was immediately brought up also in the rebel Congress, and a resolution offered that retaliation be at once resorted to, in order "to secure its withdrawal or arrest its execution."

And so far from turning their thoughts towards emancipation, they have thus far only breathed out threatenings and slaughter, not only against us but also against the slaves. Their thoughts have turned to extermination instead of counter emancipation. These threats of retaliation will, as we said, test the firmness of the Administration's nerve; and if we were to judge of the future by the past, we should fear that they would be too much for it. How was it with the privateers? We tried them for violations of the law. They had all their rights secured to them, and were legally convicted before a jury of their countrymen. The rebels resorted to retaliation as they called it; that is, without form or ceremony, they threw our gallant men into dungeons and threatened to kill them if the just sentence of the law was executed on our part. Instead of seizing retaliation as really our weapon to meet their threat and overpower it, the Administration left it in the hands of the rebels, and finally yielded the point, released convicted felons from the fate which justly awaited them, and gave them into the hands of their rejoicing fellows. We can understand the feelings which led the Administration to do so. The entreaties of friends are hard to resist and they carried the day; but it may well be that that tenderheartedness was mistaken and has been the cause, in the long run, of more suffering and misery than a sterner policy would have produced.

The same course was again pursued in reference to the officers of Gen. POPE'S army, not however with as complete success,—and the same course will be adopted again in reference to this emancipation policy. The rebels know that it is fatal to them, and they will strive by *every exhibition of ferocity* and cruelty "to secure its withdrawal or arrest its execution." They must not succeed. The President has "put his foot down" firmly. He must keep it down. Tenderheartedness is out of the question. It will only be the cause of untold and prolonged miseries. As it is, the struggle may be fierce, but it cannot be long. But any change in policy will be hailed as a sign of weakness by our foes at home and our maligners abroad. Nothing would so much encourage the rebels as their being able to "secure the withdrawal" of that proclamation. They would wade through seas of blood to secure it. There is no atrocity which would be too great for them. We shall not follow them in their downward career. Let them, if they choose, determine to kill every man of ours who falls into their hands. We shall not kill our prisoners on that account; but our men will fight better for it. When "No quarter" is the rebels' battle cry, we shall have no more Harper's Ferry surrenders. Our soldiers will not falter; our columns will not be checked in their onward career by all the fury and all the atrocity which the rebels may exhibit. We hope that the Administration on its part will show a corresponding firmness, and that its only answer to the furious menaces and barbarous deeds of the rebels will be "Push on the columns: Liberty and Union now and forever!"

ABOLITIONATION AUTHORIZED IN VIRGINIA.—The resolution which has been adopted by the Legislature of Virginia, now in session, authorizing *any person* to put to death, by any means, any one, with or without arms, who may aid or abet, or in any way give effect in that State to the Emancipation Proclamation, shows the pitch of desperation to which the rebel mind has been excited by that document. This is the first form which rebel retaliation has taken. It authorizes not only the assassination of our soldiers wherever they may be stationed in the States, by dagger, by secret ballot, or by poison, but authorizes also the murder of all civil functionaries of the Union or Virginian self, and doubtless also will be made to apply to all Union citizens and sympathizers wherever found, for it would be very easy to show that these, by upholding the Union, constructively, at least, aid and abet the Proclamation. It is in this introduction of universal assassination throughout Virginia as a means of war. All that a man, or woman either, will have to do, on being seized with the marks for murder, will be to enter upon the work, and then show that the victims had, in some way or other, "aided or abetted" the Proclamation,—which, in thousands of instances, will be very enough done. *Such is the point to which secession has reduced the high-toned gentlemen and ladies of Virginia.*

But what right has the *Legislature of Virginia* to inaugurate a retaliatory war measure so extreme and sweeping as this? Is not the Confederate Congress in session, and has not Jeff. DAVIS & Co. the practical management and control of all war matters? It looks as if the Virginia Legislature was dissatisfied with the conduct of the war, and had determined to take the matter into its own hand. We should not be surprised, however, if a similar measure were at once adopted and made general by the rebel Congress, approved by JEFF. DAVIS, and attempted to be actually carried into execution. The only way to certainly prevent such horrors is to push our army rapidly on to Richmond, and down into the heart of Virginia.

Victory Again at Corinth.

We suppose we may take it as true that Gen. ROSECRANS has won us a great victory at Corinth over the rebel forces of Gens. PRICE and VAN DORN. The dispatches so far received all go to confirm the first reports of the Union success. The rebel Generals, it is alleged, attacked the Union army lying at Corinth, and made a most determined effort to drive them from their intrenchments. But they were repulsed with great slaughter, and withdrew, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. The facts of the pursuit are not sufficiently known to enable us to anticipate the probable future results of the fight; but Gen. GRANT seems to be hopeful of a complete annihilation of the rebels as a field force.

Gen. ROSECRANS seems to have been alone in command of the forces at Corinth, and he has vindicated again his high military ability, for which the country holds him in such honor. He has been in the field from the first of the war—has fought many battles, conducted successful campaigns, and has never yet been killed or beaten. If he has beaten PRICE and VAN DORN, he has vanquished two of the most dangerous leaders that the Confederates have, and will be honored in proportion to the importance of his achievement.

We wait with much interest the details of this fight. It is a singular coincidence, how we fight over the same ground in this war. Manassas has twice been the scene of a fearful battle, in which the Nationals were worsted. Corinth is a second time the scene of Confederate humiliation and flight. These were the two great rebel strongholds east and west. They are ours now, both. We shall fight before Richmond again. The Chickahominy must be witness of other terrible encounters. But who doubts we shall hold Manassas, Corinth, Richmond and all, at last?

Latest from the South.

We are enabled to publish to-day a very late and interesting account of the state of things in the City of Savannah. Mr. STARCKE, our informant, is a former and well-known citizen of New-York, but for the past two years has resided continuously in Savannah, which city he left about two weeks since. The facts he communicates will be found elsewhere in our columns.

Mr. STARCKE brings the assurance that the fortification of Savannah is proceeding vigorously, 2,000 negroes being employed on the works, and that it will require a large National force to effect the capture of the city. This news will not be so discouraging now as it would have been formerly, as our Government is supposed to be pursuing the policy of concentration in its future advances upon the rebellion.

Mr. STARCKE indulges in less hope than other men recently from the South in the supposed latent Union sentiment in the rebel States. He thinks the Southern population "almost unanimous" in favor of fighting the war to "the bitter end." Yet he ventures the opinion that the President's proclamation will prove "impolitic," and "add to the strength of the rebel army." This cannot be, if the conscription is already so remorselessly enforced as Mr. S. declares it to be. For if the conscription takes *all*, how is the proclamation to add to the numbers?

The simple fact, no doubt, is that Mr. STARCKE, an aged gentleman, residing quietly in Savannah, and, as a Northern man, being very careful of his associations and conversation, had no means of becoming acquainted with the general sentiments of that class of people in the South who formerly upheld the Union, and among whom Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, more likely to know the fact, says "the Secessionists have made no friends since the war began." We trust that a very large number of such men will be found ready to espouse the Union cause when the arm of the rebellion is broken.

Mr. STARCKE thinks the President's proclamation will not evoke the aid of the slaves at all in the war. Possibly not;—but if so, it will not be, as Mr. S. supposes, because the mass of them "will never hear of it." They *will* hear of it—the great mass of them,—from the Potomac to the Rio Grande—a long time before all the poor whites hear of it. But the slaves are too weak in weapons, too closely watched, and too much overawed by the sight of armed men, moving daily everywhere in their midst, to give any hope of successful combinations for insurrection. But the President's proclamation will weaken the rebels in this, that their incessant howling over it, in their Congress, in their camps, in their newspapers, in their highways and by-ways—their dwelling on the horrors they suppose to be involved in its enforcement—will in the end

Cassius M. Clay To-night.

The Banner Club, of Kings County, have made arrangements for one of the greatest demonstrations freedomward ever seen in the City of Brooklyn. Maj.-Gen. CASSIUS M. CLAY, so ordered by nature and culture, and a lover of truth and liberty by instinct, will address the people at the Academy of Music, his fellow-countrymen and women upon the subject of the Proclamation. The old campaign banners, the Glee Club, with their grand chorus of "Free soil, free speech, free men, Freemont and liberty," and the stirring music of Dodworth's Band, will lend their attractions to the gathering, and a rousing session of the most extraordinarily Republican crowd may be anticipated.

Hon. HENRY B. STANTON will also address the meeting. Go early.

Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker.

This distinguished military officer, whose triumphant services have raised him so high in the admiration and confidence of his country in this great crisis, was born in Hadley, Mass., in 1819, and is consequently forty-three years of age. His parents are not living. He has no brother. Two of his three sisters are married in Jefferson County, N. Y., and the other in Charlestown, Mass. He is himself a bachelor. He entered the army from West Point in 1837, Second Lieutenant First Artillery, and was promoted First Lieutenant in 1838. Assistant Military Academy in 1841. Regimental Adjutant 1841 to 1845. Throughout the Mexican War, in all its hard conflicts, he was well known as one of "the bravest of the brave," as he knew so well known in this struggle. He was brevetted Captain in 1846 "for gallant conduct in the several conflicts at Monterey on the 21st, 23d and 24th of September, 1846." Brevetted Captain Staff—Assistant Adjutant-General—1847, and again in same year brevetted Major, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the affair at the National Bridge. Brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel in same year, also "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chapultepec." This much for his career in the Mexican campaign.

In 1848 he rose in regular line of promotion in his regiment to a full captaincy, and in same year vacated his regimental commission and accepted the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General with rank of captain, which position he continued to fill till in 1853, when he resigned while on duty in California, purchased a tract of land, and became a farmer in Sonoma, on the Bay of San Francisco. From this employment, when the Government made an appropriation for a National road connecting California and Oregon, he was summoned to superintend that enterprise by Col. RAINS, of the Topographical Engineer Corps, who was in charge of that appropriation, and who well understood his capacity and ability. Gen. HOOKER had just finished this work and returned to California when, like Cincinnatus, he was literally summoned from his plough to fight the battles of his country. At the first reverberation of the artillery of Fort Sumter upon the shores of the Pacific, he started immediately for the field of conflict, and on his arrival here was in May, 1861, made Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and placed in command of the First and Eleventh Massachusetts, Second New-Hampshire and Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiments, then located at Bladensburgh, and which, in their triumphant subsequent career, have, under their noble leader, so fairly earned the name of "Hooker's Fighting Brigade."

Gen. HOOKER was strongly solicited while in Oregon to allow his name to be used in connection with the United States Senate. He, however, not only declined the suggestion, but joining hands with Senator NESMITH, canvassed the whole State with him, and was thus continually a main instrument in placing in that body the lamented BAKER, who was his bosom friend.

In person, Gen. HOOKER is very fully developed, compactly but not heavily built, extremely muscular, and of great physical endurance; of a light complexion, a fresh, ruddy countenance, full, clear, mild eyes, intellectual head, brown hair, slightly tinged with gray—and altogether, one of the most elegant and commanding officers in his bearing and appearance in the army.

In social intercourse he is frank, unpretending and courteous, receiving embarrassment from even the humblest personage who approaches him. It is only when at the head of his command and in the storm of battle that he arrays himself in the stern and lofty aspect of the commanding, heroic military chieftain. His transcendent career in this rebellion is familiar to all. He has, in the most emphatic as well as triumphant manner, literally fought his way to his present elevation. The wonder is that he was not placed in a different position at the opening of this rebellion.

He is now in the family of his old and intimate friend, Dr. NICHOLS, Superintendent of the Government Asylum for the Insane in this district, and is recovering from the flesh wound which, so unfortunately to the country, he received in the last great battle of Antietam. The appointment which he has received, of Brigadier-General in the regular service, is only what everybody expected on the fall of the brave and noble gray-haired old hero whose vacant place is thus filled. Gen. HOOKER

LECTURES.

PROFESSOR SURGICAL LECTURES.—ED. PALMER, M. D., will deliver a course of lectures on the above subject, commencing on Monday, Oct. 10, at 8 o'clock P. M., at No. 21 Astor-pl.

SPEECH AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTAB-lished 1853. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. DR. COX, 5 Great Jones-st., near Broadway.

SURGERY FOR LADIES.—DR. BOWERS, 14 Lafayette-pl., will perform all operations peculiar to his specialty. Office hours 10 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 3 BOND-ST., Graduates of the College of Dentistry in the most careful and scientific manner, on the most reasonable terms. Teeth inserted on gold, silver, rubber, celluloid, &c. Office hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—J. H. BATES HAS THIS day associated himself with Messrs. BARKER & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of BARKER & CO., at No. 18 Broadway, under the firm of BARKER & CO.

HARKER, Oct. 1, 1862.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. VAN NESTRICK, late of the CITY of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 11 West Broadway, in the said City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next. Dated the 1st day of October, 1862.

MARY VAN NESTRICK, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. VAN NESTRICK, late of the CITY of NEW-YORK, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 11 West Broadway, in the said City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next. Dated the 1st day of October, 1862.

MARY VAN NESTRICK, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. VAN NESTRICK, late of the CITY OF NEW-YORK, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 11 West Broadway, in the said City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next. Dated the 1st day of October, 1862.

MARY VAN NESTRICK, Administratrix.

DIVIDENDS

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 20, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS THIS day been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ISAAC BENJAMIN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 2 CLIFF-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1862.

THE COUPONS DUE UPON THE BONDS of this Company will be paid upon presentation and surrender at the office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 331 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 M., for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be presented by the Board.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of the 30th inst. to the 15th of October next.

The Directors have also declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent. on the Stock of the Company, payable on and after the 15th of October next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of the 30th inst. to the 15th of October next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent. out of the profits of the business of the Company, payable on and after the 15th of October next, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on the 30th inst.

H. A. KIBBAIK, Cashier.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the profits of the business of the Company, payable on and after the 15th of October next.

H. A. KIBBAIK, Cashier.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. T. GIMBREDE'S, No. 385 BROADWAY

Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, albums, &c., at lowest prices. Cards elaborately engraved, printed and colored in the latest styles. All orders executed promptly.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, for sale by Druggists and Stationers everywhere. Manufactory and depot corner Gold and Ann sts. Ladies'-size and 4 oz. bottles.

HARRIS'S GOLD PENS, PENCIL-CASES, and Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, Ivory and Pearl Holders, Gold Pencils, Rubber Pens, Holders, and Pencils, Steel Pens, Penholders, Inkstands, Paper-Weights, Pocket-Books, Portfolios, Envelopes, Blotting-Paper, Wafers, Sealing-Wax, Ink, Mucilage, Rubber Bands, Pocket-Knives, Scissors, Razors, Shaving-Boxes, Shaving-Brushes, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fancy Articles, Toys, Games, &c. Wholesale and retail. HARRIS'S Stationery and Pen Depot, 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—FEE SIMPLE of a first-class Lumber-yard and Mill, with all the machinery, tools, and fixtures complete, in one of the most flourishing towns in the interior of Connecticut. Reason for selling, ill health. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, or to JOHN DUNNING, Saybrook, Ct.

A MECHANICAL MAN, FURNISHING SAFE locks, desires a partner with small capital. Address A. B., Box No. 1,000, Post-Office.

A GENERAL MAN, WITH A CAPITAL OF $5,000 to $10,000, can secure a profitable and permanent business. Address, with real name, A. B. C., Box No. 1,000, Post-Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist), a drug store well stocked and in good order, in a flourishing village. Apply at the store, Main-st., Flushing, L. I.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist), a drug store well stocked and in good order, in a flourishing village. Apply at the store, Main-st., Flushing, L. I.

TO LET.—COTTAGE AND CARRIAGE HOUSE with two acres of ground, on the East RIVER, No. 5 Astoria, above Hallett's Point. Apply to HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 26 William-st., New-York, or on the premises, to the Gardener.

DENTISTRY.—A FINE OPENING FOR A DENtist, in the basement of the late A. T. Stewart's New-York store, to let and fit up to suit the purchaser. Apply to or address JOSEPH CHOATE, Tenant, No. 280 Broadway.

A MECHANICAL MAN, WITH A CAPITAL OF $1,000, can secure a profitable and permanent business by addressing A. B., Box No. 166 Times Office.

TO LET.—COTTAGE AND CARRIAGE HOUSE with two acres of ground, on the East RIVER, No. 5 Astoria, above Hallett's Point. Apply to HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 26 William-st., New-York, or on the premises, to the Gardener.

DENTISTRY.—A FINE OPENING FOR A DENtist, in the basement of the late A. T. Stewart's New-York store, to let and fit up to suit the purchaser. Apply to or address JOSEPH CHOATE, Tenant, No. 280 Broadway.

A MECHANICAL MAN, WITH A CAPITAL OF $1,000, can secure a profitable and permanent business by addressing A. B., Box No. 166 Times Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A PLAINLY FURNISHED THREE-story house, with small yard, and not far up town. Address A. B., Acquar, N. Y.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE EAST SIDE of the Harlem River, a small House, with Stable. Address, stating terms, &c., HARLEM, Box No. 1,000, Post-Office.

WANTED TO RENT—ON THE LINE OF THE Harlem Railroad, between 125th and 150th sts., a small House, with Stable. Address, stating terms, &c., HARLEM, Box No. 1,000, Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

WANTED, A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BY A private family in a good locality. Address, stating terms, &c., HOUSE, Box No. 1,000, Post-Office.

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COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR CATTLE AND VIAnds, at Mrs. HOLMES'S, Bedford, Westchester County, near Harlem Railroad depot. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 19 Bond-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT MRS. ADDOR'S, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, near Harlem Railroad depot. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 19 Bond-st., New-York.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE.—ALL KINDS OF MARBLE SOLD AT reduced prices, at BLAKEMAN'S Marble-Yard, No. 1,000 Broadway, near 25th-st. Also, to let, a Marble-Shop, with steam-power, &c., at No. 1,000 Broadway, near 25th-st.

MARBLE.—AT 1,000 BROADWAY, NEAR 25th-st., Monuments, Tablets, Mantels, Grates, Table-Tops, Vases, Statuary, &c., at reduced prices.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR CATTLE AND VIAnds, at Mrs. HOLMES'S, Bedford, Westchester County, near Harlem Railroad depot. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 19 Bond-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT MRS. ADDOR'S, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, near Harlem Railroad depot. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 19 Bond-st., New-York.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY LEAVING IN NO. 1,000 Broadway, a Basement and Parlor Floor, with Stable, if desired. Apply at the premises.

TO LET.—WITH BOARD—A PLEASANT FURnished Room, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 1,000 Broadway, near 25th-st.

TO LET.—AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—THE handsome Residence and Grounds lately occupied by Mrs. Gen. WOOL. Apply to Mrs. WOOL, Newtown, L. I.

$1,000 CASH AND $1,000 ON MORTgage will buy a most country dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements, in Brooklyn, within 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; parlors, bath-room, and all conveniences; gas throughout; lot 25 by 100 feet. Apply to owner, at 1,000 Broadway, Brooklyn.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE, DAILY (Sundays excepted), at 8:15 P. M., from foot of Murray-st., North River, connecting at Fishkill Landing with the Hudson River Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Ogdensburg, and the Canadas. Fare to Fishkill, 50 cents; to Poughkeepsie, 75 cents. Freight taken at low rates. Through tickets to Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Ogdensburg, and the Canadas, at the office, No. 1,000 Broadway, corner of Murray-st. Baggage checked through. Steamboat leaves Albany at 5 P. M., connecting at Hartford and all points South and West.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and BRANTIC STATE of MAINE, from Pier 40, N. R., foot of Murray-st., daily, (Sundays excepted), at 5 P. M., connecting at Hartford with Railroad to Springfield and all points North and West.

FOR NEW-HAVEN DIRECT—ON THE LINE OF THE Shore Line Railroad, connecting at New-Haven with the Railroad for Northampton, Springfield, Hartford, and all points North and West. Steamer CHARTER OAK leaves Pier 28, N. R., foot of Courtlandt-st., daily, (Sundays excepted), at 5 P. M. Fare, including State-room berth, $1 50. Freight taken at low rates. Through tickets to Springfield, Hartford, and all points North and West, for sale at the office, No. 1,000 Broadway, corner of Murray-st. Baggage checked through.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave foot of Chambers-st. as follows: 6:45 A. M., 8:15 P. M. for Greenwood Lake; 8:45 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Sparkill; 9:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M. for Nyack, Piermont, Blauvelt, Tappan, and Orangeburgh; 11:45 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. for Nyack and Piermont; 6:45 P. M. for Nyack. Returning, leave Piermont at 6:45 A. M., 12:30 P. M., and 5:30 P. M.; Nyack at 7:15 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 6:00 P. M.; Orangeburgh at 8:00 A. M., 1:45 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.; Tappan at 8:15 A. M., 2:00 P. M., and 7:00 P. M.; Blauvelt at 8:30 A. M., 2:15 P. M., and 7:15 P. M.; Greenwood Lake at 8:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Fare to Nyack, 25 cents; to Piermont, 50 cents; to Orangeburgh, Tappan, Blauvelt, and Greenwood Lake, 75 cents. Freight taken at low rates. Through tickets to Orangeburgh, Tappan, Blauvelt, and Greenwood Lake, for sale at the office, No. 1,000 Broadway, corner of Murray-st. Baggage checked through.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATIONS.—OLD SOUTH FERRY TRAINS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 9:15 P. M. for Greenport, stopping at Hicksville, Syosset, Cold Spring, Huntington, Northport, Smithtown, Commack, Kings Park, Stony Brook, Setauket, Port Jefferson, Centreport, Lloyd's Neck, Glen Cove, Roslyn, Hempstead, Mineola, Hyde Park, Jamaica, Brush's, Woodside, Hallett's Cove, Astoria, and Flushing. Returning, leave Greenport at 6:45 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. Fare to Jamaica, 25 cents; to Hicksville, 50 cents; to Greenport, $1 50. Freight taken at low rates. Through tickets to Jamaica, Hicksville, Greenport, and all intermediate stations, for sale at the office, No. 1,000 Broadway, corner of Murray-st. Baggage checked through.

CHANGE OF TIME.—STEAMER BROADWAY leaves foot of Jay street, Brooklyn, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 P. M., and 6:30 P. M. Returning, leaves Peck-slip at 8:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. Fare, 5 cents.

MORNING LINE FOR FREESTILL.—Steamer ARCTURUS leaves foot of Barclay-st. at 7 A. M., touching at Yonkers, Alpine, Nyack, Piermont, Tappan, Blauvelt, Greenwood Lake, Orangeburgh, Tallman's, Haverstraw, Stony Point, Peekskill, Caldwell's, Cold Spring, and Garrison's. Returning, leaves Freestill at 2 P. M. Fare to Yonkers, 10 cents; to Nyack, 25 cents; to Peekskill, 50 cents; to Freestill, 75 cents. Freight taken at low rates. Through tickets to Yonkers, Nyack, Piermont, Tappan, Blauvelt, Greenwood Lake, Orangeburgh, Tallman's, Haverstraw, Stony Point, Peekskill, Caldwell's, Cold Spring, and Garrison's, for sale at the office, No. 1,000 Broadway, corner of Murray-st. Baggage checked through.

FOR NEWBURGH, MILTON, AND POUGHkeepsie.—Steamer ALIDA leaves Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., daily, (Sundays excepted), at 5 P. M. Returning, leaves Newburgh at 6 A. M. Fare to Newburgh, 75 cents; to Milton, 75 cents; to Poughkeepsie, $1. Freight taken at low rates. Through tickets to Newburgh, Milton, and Poughkeepsie, for sale at the office, No. 1,000 Broadway, corner of Murray-st. Baggage checked through.

FOR NEWBURGH.—STEAMER ORANGE leaves Pier No. 1 North River, foot of Cortlandt-st., daily, (Sundays excepted), at 5 P. M. Returning, leaves Newburgh at 6 A. M. Fare, 75 cents. Freight taken at low rates. Through tickets to Newburgh, for sale at the office, No. 1,000 Broadway, corner of Murray-st. Baggage checked through.

FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—STEAMER ARIEL leaves Pier No. 1 North River, foot of Cortlandt-st., daily, (Sundays excepted), at 5 P. M. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M. Fare, $1. Freight taken at low rates. Through tickets to Poughkeepsie, for sale at the office, No. 1,000 Broadway, corner of Murray-st. Baggage checked through.

FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—STEAMER ARIEL leaves Pier No. 1 North River, foot of Cortlandt-st., daily, (Sundays excepted), at 5 P. M. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M. Fare, $1. Freight taken at low rates. Through tickets to Poughkeepsie, for sale at the office, No. 1,000 Broadway, corner of Murray-st. Baggage checked through.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 6th-av., and No. 561 3d-av., New-York. NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.—Communications Oct. 3.

PIANOFORTES.—A SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD Piano, 7 octaves, for sale at a bargain. Also, a Piano to let. Apply at No. 1,000 Broadway, near 25th-st.

PIANOFORTES.—A SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD Piano, 7 octaves, for sale at a bargain. Also, a Piano to let. Apply at No. 1,000 Broadway, near 25th-st.

SPORTING.

FASHION PLEASANTER CROWDED.

TWO GREAT TROTS

SIMMONS, STALLION AGAIN

On Tuesday and Wednesday next there will be given on the Fashion Course, Shrewsbury Town, Monmouth County, New-Jersey, a match trot, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, for $1,000 a side, and a match trot, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, for $500 a side. Entrance, 5 per cent. Horses will be driven to wagons. Purses will be divided 60 per cent to the first horse, 30 per cent to the second, and 10 per cent to the third. Entrance to be made with the Secretary, at the Course, on the day of trotting, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. Horses not to be entered after 12 M. Trotting to commence at 2 P. M. Conditions: Simmons to be driven by his owner, Mr. JOHN DUBOSKI, and to be entered by him. Horses to be driven by their owners, and to be entered by them. Horses to be owned by bona fide residents of the United States. Horses to be entered in the name of the owner, and not in the name of any other person. Horses to be entered in the name of the owner, and not in the name of any other person. Horses to be entered in the name of the owner, and not in the name of any other person

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Evacuation of Frankfort by the Rebels.

The City Cleaned Out by Them.

PURSUIT BY THE NATIONAL FORCES.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Oct 6.

Yesterday the rebels inaugurated RICHARD HAWES as Governor of Kentucky, at Frankfort. BRAGG and HENRY MARSHALL made bitter Anti-Union speeches. KIRBY SMITH was there. BUCKNER was expected, but was not present.

At 9 or 9 in the afternoon, the rebels burned the railroad bridge, whereupon all their infantry left for the South, Scott's Cavalry remaining.

Sunday, at 1 P. M., the rebels cut one span of the bridge to South Frankfort. Soon thereafter Scott's Cavalry departed. The rebels took all the printing paper and ink belonging to the State printer.

A great number of rebels were left at Frankfort sick, and the mortality among them has been very great.

The rebels have not obtained more than fifty recruits in Frankfort and Franklin County. Our infantry met the National pickets last night at Hardinsville, pressing onward to Frankfort.

At Frankfort, Messrs. HARDING and GRAHAM were arrested three times because they would not take Confederate scrip for goods. Store-keepers were fined $50 per day for closing their stores.

Mr. MORTON, the senior of the firm of ham association, was compelled to take Confederate scrip for a large quantity of ham.

JOHN WARNER & Co., manufacturers of jeans, linsey and osnaburgs lost large stocks.

The rebels took away vast quantities of edibles of various kinds—leaving provisions very scarce and many necessaries of life unattainable by the citizens.

At Camp Bloomfield, eleven miles southeast of Bardstown, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Gen. ROSSEAU'S division received orders to fill their cartridge, and be ready to march at a minute's notice.

Col. HAKES, commanding at Bowling Green, yesterday morning, six miles north of Glasgow, attacked another party of rebels, killing a few and capturing several, together with fifty horses and some cattle. Federal loss none.

The weather has been oppressively hot and sultry for the season to-day. Thermometer 82 at noon.

THE TELEGRAPH TO BARDSTOWN.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Oct. 6—6 P. M.

Telegraphic communication with Bardstown is just reestablished. The wires will keep pace with our army, as it proceeds southward.

GEN. BUELL'S ARMY.

A SKIRMISH AT FLOYD'S FORK—A BATTLE PROBABLE AT SALT RIVER.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEAR FLOYD'S FORK, Thursday, Oct. 9—8 A. M.

We had a fierce skirmish yesterday evening. The Fourth Indiana Cavalry attacked the rebel advance at Floyd's Fork. The fight lasted thirty minutes. Our cavalry drove the rebels before them. The rebels then turned three pieces of artillery upon the position from which they had been driven, thinking our men occupied it. They were mistaken, as our cavalry had taken a more secure position. The rebels finally retired toward their main forces, our men holding the position. The rebel loss in the fight is nine killed and three wounded. We lost six men killed and the gallant Colonel of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry, who was shot in the head and is mortally wounded. He has been sent to Louisville. The rebels have burned the little bridge across Floyd's Fork, and the bridge across Salt River. They say they have fifteen hundred men at Floyd's Fork, and that their main army is 75,000 strong, posted at Salt River. Salt River is ten miles ahead of us. They also claim to have 125 pieces of artillery planted at Salt River, and that they will fight us in force there. The rebels which were in this section were for the most part barefooted and without coats, though they were tolerably well armed. The messenger is starting for Louisville, and I must close. CUSTIUS.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Exchange of Prisoners in Progress.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Oct. 4.

The *Belvidere* arrived, to-day, with rebel prisoners from Fort Delaware, and the *New-York* and other steamboats are hourly expected with 1,600 rebel prisoners. These will be sent, by a flag-of-truce to Aiken's Landing.

The flag-of-truce-boat *Melancora* has not returned yet.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Oct. 5.

Several transports have gone up James River with about 1,500 rebel prisoners, and are expected to bring back about that number of our released Union prisoners. They are expected here to-morrow.

Large Fire at Syracuse.

TOTAL LOSS ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 6.

A large fire occurred in this City this morning entirely destroying the Bastable block, on the corner of Genesee and Warren streets, fronting Hanover Square.

The building was occupied on the ground floor by stores, chiefly for the sale of millinery goods and Yankee notions; a looking-glass factory and store; a jewelry store, and the Merchant's Bank.

The second story was occupied by lawyers and physicians' offices.

The upper part of the building was occupied by various shopkeepers, a billiard room, and the Knights Templar Hall.

The goods of the stores and the libraries of the offices were removed in a damaged condition.

The principal sufferers are as follows: L. Schwartz, E. Bestel, Lazarus & Co., A. Stern, Stone & Maunheimer, Fowler & Baldwin and Rosenthal & Rubenstein, storekeepers. D. & D. F. Galt, Sedgwick, Andrews & Kennedy, W. C. Roger, Hough & King, D. W. Holt and George Murphy, lawyers; and N. C. Powers and P. C. Sampson, doctors.

The block was owned and built by SERANUS HASTABLE, whose loss is $40,000. He is insured for $30,000.

The aggregate loss on goods, etc., is $75,000, of which only $40,000 is insured.

The Indian Troubles in the Northwest.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Saturday, Oct. 4.

A dispatch from Col. SIBLEY, dated, "Mouth of the Chippewa River, Sept. 28," says:

"We met a party of friendly Indians, who had separated from the Crow Indians, bringing with them 21 white prisoners, whom they had been instrumental in releasing from LITTLE CROW'S party. Many of the prisoners are young women, who are completely overwhelmed with joy to be freed from the loathsome treatment of their brutal captors. A fight was had at Wood Lake, Sept. 23, resulting in the repulse of the Indians. Our man buried 14 Indians."

Col. SIBLEY is arresting all Indians suspected of having participated in the outrages on the frontier, and will execute all found guilty on the spot.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Another Reconnoissance Toward Charlestown.

THE ENEMY FOUND THERE.

A RECONNOISSANCE TO CHARLESTOWN.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 6.

A dispatch just received from a TIMES special correspondent at Sandy Hook, near Harper's Ferry, states that the Eighth Cavalry (regulars) and two batteries have just returned from a reconnoissance toward Charlestown. They found the enemy there, and captured a rebel Captain. We lost two men killed—JOHN EWINS and DAVID JAMES, of Co. D.

FROM SHARPSBURGH.

The Reconnoissance Toward Martinsburgh.

SHARPSBURGH, Md., Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1862.

The reconnoissance made by the cavalry and artillery yesterday, revealed the presence of the enemy on the road from Martinsburgh to Winchester. The infantry, for the most part, is in the immediate vicinity of Winchester. At the time our forces entered Martinsburgh, the place was held by cavalry and a few pieces of artillery. It is probably held by the same force at present, as our cavalry, after making the reconnoissance, vacated the town, and returned this side of the river. The reconnoissance was similar to that undertaken two days ago, inasmuch as it extended over the same ground. The road to Martinsburgh, and that place itself, however, were also explored and new discoveries made. Upon the occasion of the first reconnoissance, rebel videttes were stationed in Shepherdstown, but fled as our cavalry advanced. Yesterday there were no signs of rebels in Shepherdstown, save a few who were disabled and discouraged. The rebels continue to keep a strong picket-guard opposite Williamsport, and during the attack of yesterday they received cavalry reinforcements from that quarter.

Our force yesterday consisted of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and three squadrons each of the Eighth Pennsylvania and Third Indiana. Grimes's United States Flying Artillery accompanied the expedition and rendered valuable service. The entire force was under the command of Gen. PLEASANTON, who has already distinguished himself as a cavalry officer. Col. FARNSWORTH, of the Eighth Illinois, has been laboring for the past two or three days under temporary illness, consequently the command of that regiment devolved upon Maj. MERRILL, an experienced and able officer.

But two pieces of Grimes's battery proceeded to within shelling distance of Martinsburgh; the remaining pieces were stationed along the road in the rear. The route taken was the main road from Shepherdstown to Martinsburgh, a crossing having been effected over the Potomac at Blackburn's Ford. The enemy's videttes first made their appearance on the road, about one and a half miles from Shepherdstown. They made no opposition at that point, but commenced retiring, gathering up detached parties on the way, as our cavalry pushed forward in pursuit. When five miles out of Shepherdstown the enemy halted, faced about and prepared to dispute our further progress. The skirmishers were the first to ascertain the movement of the enemy, or the latter favored that portion of the command with the first intimations of his design. The enemy fired a volley at the skirmishers, who by that time had formed in column, and succeeded in wounding two. A volley was then fired in return, the effect of which was to make two horses riderless. The horses and equipments were sent back to camp. Upon the approach of our main force, the enemy fled toward Martinsburgh, where he recived reinforcements, and again made a stand half a mile beyond the town. Our cavalry advanced into the town, and, after remaining a short time, returned and took a position just outside its limits. Grimes then brought two pieces of artillery to bear, and after firing a few rounds, the enemy fled toward Winchester. Our force did not continue the pursuit, but wheeled and moved back in the direction of Shepherdstown, taking the same road upon which they advanced. Arriving at the junction of the main road with the road from Williamsport, the Eighth Illinois, which was the rear guard, was attacked by a considerable force of the enemy, which was stationed *en masse* on the branch road. Capt. WAIT immediately placed his command in position to receive and return the enemy's fire. Subsequently the entire Eighth became engaged, and for a few minutes the woods resounded with the report of carbines and the crack of pistols. GRIMES once more produced his pieces, a half dozen discharges from which sufficed to scatter the rebels, and cause them to gallop of at full speed. The enemy kept at a respectful distance after this encounter, until our troops had arrived near Shepherdstown, when his near proximity invited three more rounds of shot from our guns. With this parting salute our cavalry and artillery recrossed the river into Maryland, and reached camp at 9 o'clock in the evening.

Our loss during the day was twenty wounded and missing, the names of which, together with a synopsis of the above account were transmitted by telegraph this morning. The enemy's loss exceed our own in both severity and numbers. Some of our shells were seen to drop directly in his midst, and it is believed that many were killed outright.

The object of the reconnoissance was to ascertain the force and precise position of the enemy. It is presumed that the topography of the country is well known from previous reconnoissances. JACKSON with his force is on the road between Martinsburgh and Winchester. Whether it is the intention of the Union Army to attack the rebels in their present position remains to be seen. WHIT.

FROM FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

Matters Quiet in Gen. Sigel's Corps—Lieut. Tompkins—Rebel Soldiers Captured—The Rebel Army said to be Retreating.

GEN. SIGEL'S HEADQUARTERS,
FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Va., Oct. 5, 1862.

Matters with this corps of the Army of the Potomac have been very quiet for several days past. Small scouting parties are constantly kept out in different directions to keep watch and guard, and to clear the country of rebel bands. Gen. SIGEL has been promised, and in due time doubtless will receive the much-desired and much needed reinforcements. This can be relied upon.

LIEUT. TOMPKINS.

An important change has taken place in one of the departments of this command to-day. Capt. CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, of the Cavalry, this morning assumed the duties of Quartermaster, relieving Capt. LOCKE, who has filled the position for a long period of time. Capt. TOMPKINS occupies a very enviable position. Personally enjoying more popularity than any young officer in the army, he is also respected by all for many gallant acts during the war. He is better known as Lieut. TOMPKINS, who made the cavalry dash into this village in the early history of the war and drove out a superior force of the rebels. He was subsequently appointed Colonel of the First Vermont Cavalry, which corps he brought up to a high degree of discipline, when he was induced to relinquish his command and take service in the Quartermaster's Department.

REBEL SOLDIERS CAPTURED.

Capt. BARKER, of McLean's Brigade, on Saturday made a dash into the village of Haymarket, and succeeded in capturing eight rebel soldiers, including a Lieutenant, who were there enforcing the Confederate Conscript law. No other rebels were seen. The prisoners were last evening forwarded to Washington.

BULL RUN BATTLE-FIELD.

Pleasure visits to Bull Run battle-field are now almost of daily occurrence. Yesterday a party composed of Gen. SIGEL, Gen. SCHURZ, Mrs. SCHURZ, Mrs. Capt. LOCKE, Miss CRANE, members of the Press and others, rode to the battle-field, and passed most of the day there and in the vicinity. Evidences of the late conflict are to be found on every hand yet; and in some places, where the dead were buried in large numbers, arms, legs and heads are not unfrequently exposed. Orders have been given, however, to reinter the bodies exposed to view.

REBEL DESERTERS—THE REBEL ARMY ARE RETREATING.

Three deserters—two conscripts and one Northern man—gave themselves up yesterday to our scouts at Thoroughfare Gap. These men state that the rebel army is retreating from Winchester toward Richmond; that their supply train is at Staunton, and their cattle at Fort Jackson, and that LONGSTREET, with his command, is already on the road to Richmond, and will soon be followed by the whole rebel army.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Democratic Fusion—Tammany and Mozart Consolidated.

The two Committees, one from Mozart and the other from Tammany, met yesterday afternoon at the last-named Hall, and, with many sacrifices on each side, cemented the division which has so long estranged these factions. SMITH ELY was the spokesman on the part of Tammany, and FERNANDO WOOD on the part of Mozart. A proposition was made by Tammany that Mozart should take four out of the six Congressmen from this City, and retain for themselves the Surrogate and Supervisor.

PETER B. SWEENEY, and WM. M. TWEED being both pressing Tammany men, it was found a difficult matter to ignore their claims, and therefore the presumptive sacrifice; but the cunning FERNANDO put a block to the wheel, by instantly and unanimously repudiating the proposition. The Mozarters want GIDEON J. TUCKER for Surrogate, and consequently the struggle.

Each committee retiring, another consultation took place; when it was proposed by the Tammany party to divide equally, which was acceded to with considerable demonstration.

After a good deal of sharp practice on both sides, it was finally determined that Mozart should have the Surrogateship, and Tammany the Supervisor. The Congress districts were divided thus:

Mozart.....4, 5, 6,
Tammany.....7, 8, 9.

Hereupon a new controversy sprung up on the Assembly nominations, but the different *cliques* soon subsided when the following was announced, viz.:

Tammany Assembly—1, 2, 3, 6, 12, 13, 14 and 17.
Mozart Assembly—4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 8.

After this was concluded, a wild dance was performed, and enormous libations were indulged from the waters of the Great Spring.

Fifteenth Ward Wadsworth and Tremain Club.

SPEECHES BY HON. F. A. CONKLING, CHAS. A. DANA, HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND, AND J. W. GERARD.

A highly respectable and influential meeting of the citizens of the Fifteenth Ward was held last evening at the corner of Broadway and Eighth-street, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations made by the Union and Republican Syracuse Convention.

Hon. F. A. CONKLING offered a series of resolutions indorsing the President's proclamation of emancipation, the nomination of WADSWORTH and TREMAIN, and recommending that the Republican and Union Convention nominate only the ablest and worthiest loyal citizens, without regard to past political differences.

G. W. BLUNT offered an amendment that a vote for WADSWORTH is a vote for loyalty, and a vote for SEYMOUR a vote for treason.

Mr. MORGAN wished to modify the amendment so as to say, a vote for SEYMOUR would give aid and encouragement to the rebels.

The meeting expressed a decided objection to any milk and water language, and was in favor of speaking in plain terms. The resolutions of Mr. CONKLING and the amendment of Mr. BLUNT were adopted.

On motion of Mr. DENNEY, it was decided to appoint a committee of three to revise the rolls of the Association, and act as inspectors of election at the coming primaries.

The Chair appointed Messrs. LIVINGSTON, CLEVELAND and TAYLOR.

The meeting ordered that the name of Mr. DENNEY, the mover of the resolution, be placed at the head of the Committee.

Hon. ERASTUS BRUNDAGE was then introduced, and delivered an able and forcible address, showing that the election of SEYMOUR would be grateful to the rebels. He reviewed with searching logic the absurd position of Mr. SEYMOUR and his friends, that we must deal with rebels by due process of law instead of the summary process of war. He argued that the President is fully justified, under the Constitution and his inaugural oath, to pursue exactly the course which he has chosen—the summary process of Gen. DIX—shooting down rebels on the spot. The plan of Mr. SEYMOUR would permit a traitor to destroy the country and complete his crime before the least interruption to his proceedings could be effected. Mr. BRUNDAGE, in humorous as well as legally and logically convincing terms, exposed the absurdity, as well as treason, of such Democratic ideas. He commented upon the fact that Mr. SEYMOUR had not contributed to the war fund, and that his speeches were quoted all over the South in defence and support of the rebellion. He said that SEYMOUR advocated Rum, Slavery and Treason. In conclusion, he demonstrated that our only salvation is to conquer the rebels as soon as possible, and to do our share in sustaining the Government, by promoting the election of WADSWORTH and TREMAIN. [Applause.

Mr. CHARLES A. DANA followed in a critical analysis of Mr. SEYMOUR'S speeches, showing that they were plainly in favor of stopping the war, and compromising with the rebels, to the sacrifice of justice, as well as to the principles of freedom; indeed, that the whole tenor of the speeches was in favor of the rebellion, and opposed to the Government. Mr. DANA contrasted the course of Gen. WADSWORTH with that of Gov. SEYMOUR, showing that while the latter was aiding the rebels, the former was doing his duty in the field against the enemies of the country. [Applause.]

The Chair next introduced Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, who, he said, judging from the demonstration on his arrival, was already well known to them.

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Mr. RAYMOND said there was no occasion for a long speech upon the issue presented to the voters of this State. It was not a local but a national issue—an issue bearing directly and momentously upon the condition of our common country. The best Government in the world is obliged to contend with armed rebels for the protection of its own existence. [Applause.] The simple issue presented to us is, How can we best aid the Government in carrying on this great contest? [Applause.] Two tickets are presented to us: one of them bears the name of JAMES S. WADSWORTH, the friend, advocate and supporter of the Government of the United States in its contest for self-preservation. [Applause.] The other ticket bears the name of HORATIO SEYMOUR. What is his platform? Does he give the Government an efficient support? Does he strengthen its arms? Does he strive to give vigor, and force, and effectiveness to the blows struck at the rebellion? No. He and his party try only to assail, denounce, weaken and overthrow the Government, and to defeat it in its contest with the rebels. [Applause.] Mr. SEYMOUR'S speeches both before and after his nomination prove this. True, his friends cry and whine when the consequences of their doctrines are pressed home to them. They say, "Are we not entitled to our opinion? Can we not vote to put another Administration in the place of this, if we think this an inefficient one, without being called traitors?" No, Sirs, not if you propose to strengthen the rebels and weaken and harass the Government! [Applause.] We do not say that SEYMOUR is personally and at heart a traitor, but, that the direct aim and tendency of his election would be to aid the rebels, and that is reason enough for us to vote against him. [Applause.] We can go further than that. We say he actually apologizes for the rebellion, and makes an argument to defend it, and to show that it is not such a terrible crime after all. He says that "rebellion is not necessarily wrong," and that to resist a bad Government is patriotic and legal. He then attempts to show that our Government is a bad Government, and it is a fair deduction from his premises that he thinks the rebels are right in resisting it. He goes on to specify certain acts of oppression, weakness and folly in the conduct of affairs which would justify resistance to a Government, and then tries to prove that this Government has been guilty of the same folly and weakness which justify such rebellion. We have actually dared to swear in a President against the wishes of the South. [Laughter.] We have coerced the South to obey the laws. We have confiscated the property of those in arms against the Government. [Applause.] These are Mr. SEYMOUR'S and his friends' charges against us, and he says that it is we, therefore, who have put into the field the army of rebels against whom we are obliged to contend. Surely we have a right to take the lives and property of rebels and traitors, and none can demonstrate that they can exempt from the operation of the general rule their property in slaves. [Applause.] We rejoice to see that Mr. SEYMOUR'S fears and apprehensions have been fully realized—that is the Government has done precisely what he feared it would do. [Applause.] It would have justified the charge of weakness, if the Government had not attacked Slavery—the backbone of the rebellion—the pillar of support for their armies. [Applause.] It would have been folly to hesitate longer. [Applause.] The very fact that the blow was delayed and finally consummated, gives it greater force, and proves the wisdom as well as the patriotism of the Administration. [Applause.] There were many reasons for the delay—the effect upon our own people, upon the Border States, upon the foreign relations of the Government, upon the army all combined to impress the President with caution, that he might strike only when the time seemed. [Applause.] The time did come—he struck the blow, and we honor him for it. [Applause.] Can we make the blow effectual by electing SEYMOUR? No. He can't bear to see Slavery touched. He would rather see the Union and the flag go down. Such a man is not worthy of being intrusted with political power. Gen. WADSWORTH, on the contrary, threw it at first offered a Major-Generalship, went into the field, and fought in the first battle of Bull Run as a Major and Aid to Gen. MCDOWELL, a subordinate capacity, and, when the flag of the Brooklyn Fourteenth was struck down, he bore it aloft and said—"Boys, can't we rally forward once more for the old flag?" So let us roll up a sweeping majority for him: bury SEYMOUR like the Federals of 1812 or the Tories of the Revolution, so deep that the political plummet will never sound him. (Laughter and applause.) So let our cry be, in the words of Gen. WADSWORTH, our candidate—"Rally, boys, once more for the glorious stars and stripes." [Great applause, and "Three cheers for Mr. RAYMOND."]

Mr. J. W. GERARD followed with an earnest and forcible address. He thought that it was enough to condemn Mr. SEYMOUR that he was the associate of FERNANDO WOOD and ISAIAH RYNDERS. He thought President LINCOLN'S Emancipation Proclamation was the second Declaration of Independence, and that the vote on this election would be our verdict on it. He hoped we would indorse it by 100,000 majority, and put an end to all talk of compromise.

The meeting then adjourned.

TWENTIETH WARD UNION WADSWORTH CLUB.

A full and demonstrative meeting of the friends of Gen. WADSWORTH took place last evening at the corner of Thirty-third-street and Eighth-avenue. The Chair was taken at 9 o'clock by GARRET VAN COTT, Esq., when Mr. E. R. TREMAIN—brother to the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor—was introduced, and made a most thrilling and effective speech. The gentleman was particularly severe in his criticisms on the speech of Gov. SEYMOUR, and dwelt largely upon the late proclamation of the President on emancipation.

The next speaker was Mr. THURLOW TEACH, who also spoke in warm terms against the teachings of the *representative men of the Democratic Party*, and gave it as his feeling that the man who would denounce the doctrine of "higher law" in the sacrilegious manner in which SEYMOUR did, was unworthy of the support of a Christian people. The gentleman, at the same time, strongly opposed the summary arrest of citizens on military authority. He said:—"I am opposed to putting any man in prison without giving him a trial. I saw Mr. KENNEDY yesterday, and told him that the Republicans were opposed to this thing, and he said that he had no alternative in the matter, as he was controlled by the authorities in Washington." After speaking in earnest terms of the claims of Gen. WADSWORTH, the speaker retired amid enthusiastic cheers.

Mr. ALEXANDER WILDER next addressed the meeting in very sensible and appropriate remarks, when the meeting adjourned with three cheers for the ticket.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD WADSWORTH CLUB.

This body met in Fourth-avenue last evening, Mr. THOMAS B. ASTON in the chair. The other officers are SPENCER KIRBY and WM. HAW, Vice-Presidents; E. C. JOHNSON, Corresponding Secretary; WM. T. BLAKE, Recording Secretary; and JAMES OWENS, Treasurer. An exceedingly full Executive Committee were appointed to conduct affairs for the Ward, embracing some of the best names in our City; when Mr. W. W. NELSE and Mr. LAIMBEER each made a few pertinent remarks, and the meeting adjourned. The Twenty-first Ward must, however, make up, or the Philistines will be upon them. Now is the hour for action.

SEVENTH WARD WADSWORTH CLUB.

A meeting of this Club was held last evening at their headquarters, No. 194 Henry-street, Mr. COGAN, First Vice-President in the Chair. The President of the Club, Mr. JAS. FERREDON, having declined his office on account of a press of other duties, Mr. COGAN was unanimously elected in his place, and WM. H. MCKENNEY was elected to fill the place of Mr. COGAN. The Club was then addressed by Dr. SPODGRASS, Col. R. H. SHANNON, Charles S. Spencer, Esq., Mr. Kennedy, of California, and Mr. Lambert. The latter speaker, who is an eloquent young Irishman, and, unlike too many of his countrymen, has evidently not emigrated to a land of freedom in order to become an advocate of Slavery, made a very effective speech in favor of the Republican cause and its candidates. He said there was a strong effort being made to prejudice Irishmen against the Republican candidate for Governor, and he desired to call the attention of his countrymen to the fact that during the famine in Ireland in 1848 JAS. S. WADSWORTH fitted out a vessel, at his own expense, and sent 17,000 bushels of grain to feed the starving people of that oppressed land.

Mr. SPRAGUE, in a very eloquent speech, alluded also to the liberality of Mr. WADSWORTH, in sustaining the Government at the beginning of the war; and also to the fact, that he and every male member of his family had entered the service of the Government and not one of them had drawn a dollar from the United States Treasury for his services. All this while the Democratic candidate, Mr. SEYMOUR, was enjoying his leisure at home in Utica, and when a subscription paper in support of war came round to his house, he directed his servant to say "he was not at home."

THIRD WARD WADSWORTH UNION CLUB.

This Club met last evening at the Hotel Jegel, and elected the following officers:—President, SAMUEL L. LECOMPTE; Vice-Presidents, LOUIS PORTNER, JOHN L. BLAKELY; Secretary, FRANK MEYER; Treasurer, WM. MCMONEGAL; Delegates to Central Club, JOS. LECOMPTE, W. E. SMITH, JAS. J. COSTA, JAS. S. WHIRT, DAVID L. ROBBINS. A resolution was adopted unanimously indorsing the Syracuse nominations, and the utmost enthusiasm pervaded the meeting.

THE JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY—NO UNION WITH TAMMANY AND MOZART.

A meeting of the General Committee of the Jeffersonian Democracy (an offshoot of Tammany Hall) was held in Broadway, between Eighth and Ninth streets, last evening, to hear the report of the Conference Committee, appointed to consult with Tammany and Mozart. The Committee reported that they were not courteously treated, and that no arrangement could be made for a union with these branches of the Democracy. The meeting therefore resolved to run a ticket of their own for City officers, and adjourned to meet again on Thursday next at the same place to arrange the primaries.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, ESQ., FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL.

In anticipation of any action on the part of the old organized political associations, the friends of Mr. O'GORMAN, who are anxious to have him elected to the office of Corporation Counsel, held a preliminary meeting last night at Dodworth's Hall. Mr. JOHN KERR presided, and Mr. P. O'SHEA was made Acting Secretary. Speeches were made by several gentlemen, (among them Judge B. O'CONNOR, Capt. JOHN DUFFY, JOHN HENNESSEY, Esq., JOHN O'MAHONY, Esq., Counsellor BOYD, and others,) and all concurred in the belief that disregarding every corrupt and factious assumption of power by self-constituted Committees, Mr. O'GORMAN'S personal merits and professional capacity were sure to secure the popular voice in his favor, and would inevitably lead to his election, if the proper appeals were only properly made. Mr. HENNESSEY'S address was highly applauded.

Disaster at Sea.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER WHITE CLOUD WITH ALL ON BOARD.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 6.

The ship *Metropolis*, at St. John, N. B., reports that on the 21st of September, in lat. 43° 44', lon. 52° 55', she was boarded by a boat from the fishing schooner *Olive Clark*, of Provincetown, who reported that on the day previous, during a gale, she saw the schooner *White Cloud*, of Provincetown, founder with all on board, thirteen in number.

The Funeral of Maj. Sedgwick.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Monday Oct. 6.

Maj. SEDGWICK, who was badly wounded at the battle of Antietam, from the effects of which he died, was buried here yesterday (Sunday) afternoon with military honors. A large concourse of citizens and friends from different parts of the country gathered together to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of the brave, gallant, fearless and lamented soldier. Peace to his ashes.

The One Hundred and Forty-second New-York Volunteers.

ORANGEBURGH, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 6.

The One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment, New-York Volunteers, left this morning at 10 o'clock, with full ranks, for Rouse's Point and Lake Champlain and the Hudson River Railroad, for New-York.

A "Model" Husband.

NEWARK, N. J., Monday, Oct. 6.

THOMAS RYDER, a laborer, living at No. 19 Bergen-street, in this city, on returning to his home on Saturday evening, and not finding his supper ready for him, kicked his wife so severely as to produce an internal hemorrhage, from which she died in about an hour. The scoundrel is in custody.

The American Steamer Quincy.

HALIFAX, Monday, Oct. 6.

Arrived from the Canadian lakes, the Pictou American steamer Quincy, with a discharging boat in tow, bound for New-York.

WAR MEETING IN BOSTON.

Speech of Hon. Charles Sumner in Faneuil Hall—His Views of the Emancipation Proclamation—George Francis Train Carried Off by the Police.

TORONTO, Monday, Oct. 6.

Faneuil Hall was crowded at noon to-day, to hear addresses from CHARLES SUMNER and others.

WILLIAM CLAFLIN, Esq., of Newton, presided.

Mr. SUMNER, in the early portion of his address said: "Thank God, I live to enjoy this day. Thank God, that my eyes have not closed without seeing this great salvation. The skies are brighter and the air is purer, now that Slavery has been handed over to judgment." Among the causes which he hailed with gladness, was the union which prevailed among good men in supporting the State and National Government, forgetting that they were Whigs or Democrats; and not less cheering was it in the generous devotion which all of foreign birth have offered to their adopted country. Surely this was no time for the strife of party. The proclamation of President LINCOLN was considered as practically securing freedom to all who can find shelter within our lines, and de accepted it without note or comment. In addition to his (SUMNER'S) own acts, he challenged scrutiny, and defended himself from sundry accusations. He believed that the Government had made progress during the last year. He (SUMNER) advocated the proclamation of President LINCOLN to liberate the slaves as a military necessity, and he denied that the object of the war was other than to put down the rebellion. To secure peace, which so many advocated, could only be done by preventing a separation of the States. Separation was a chaos. The rebels must first be subdued and then conciliated. Action was wanted—straightforward, God-like action. Thunderbolts must be hurled into the Cabinet as well as in the field. The African race—slave as well as free—must help us. Loyalty did not depend upon effect. Help from the slaves was constitutional, and justified by historical precedents. An appeal to the slaves should be tried, and he believed that such an appeal would be effectual. The slaves would be encouraged and the masters discouraged by a panic among them. The various objections to the proclamation of President LINCOLN to liberate the slaves, were that the Border State officers would throw down their arms; that side issues would arise; that there would be slave insurrections, and that the slaves would overflow the South. These questions were considered by him, and he appealed to his audience if he had not answered them. He believed that success could only be obtained through the emancipation of the slaves, as without a fire in their rear, a united people could not be conquered. The proclamation, he continued, was a herald of peace, and emancipation the best guard. Force alone could not conquer without ideas, and for the sake of peace he now plead for freedom. If the instincts of freedom did not prompt the support of emancipation, the command of the Almighty, to "Let His people go free," should have an effect. The conclusion that he (SUMNER) came to was, that by emancipation the war was changed in its character but not in its object, and that it was a war for all mankind.

Mr. SUMNER spoke about two hours, and was frequently applauded and subjected to occasional interruptions from his opponents.

Upon the conclusion of his speech, a loud call was made for GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, who with many of his friends were present.

Mr. TRAIN took the platform, and, after refusing to yield it, was carried off by the Police, who were in attendance.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 6—P. M.

The proposed meeting in Faneuil Hall, to-night, did not take place, on account of the absence of Gen. BURNSIDE, detained by illness.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN, after his ejection from Faneuil Hall, was detained in the station-house a short time, until the crowd dispersed.

The Monitor.

The iron-clad gunboat *Monitor*—the original one—was expected at Philadelphia yesterday from Washington. Annexed is a list of the officers at present attached to the famous craft:

Commander, J. P. BANKHEAD; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, S. D. Greene; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, Wm. Flye; Acting Master, Louis N. Stodder Senior Engineer, Albert B. Campbell; Acting Assistant Surgeons, D. C. Logue and Jesse M. Jones, Acting Assistant Paymaster, Wm. F. Keeler; Assistant Engineers, George H. White, Robt. W. Hands and Mark T. Sunstorm; Acting Master's Mate, George Fredericksen; Paymaster's Clerk, Robert K. Hubbell. The crew numbers about fifty men.

The Horse and Accoutrements of the Late Gen. KEARNY.

NEWARK, N. J., Monday, Oct. 6.

A dispatch to Mrs. Major-Gen. KEARNY gives the information that the rebel Gen. LEE has caused her husband's horse and accoutrements to be sent within our lines. They will be at once forwarded to her.

Boiler Explosion at Providence—Military Movements.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, Oct. 6.

A boiler in the planing-mill of S. A. SWEET & Co., in Friendship-street, exploded this afternoon. The building was demolished; six persons were in it. Two of them were probably fatally injured.

The Eleventh Regiment, Col. MERRILL, being the first of the nine months' regiments from this State, left for New-York to-night, *via* Stonington.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Monday, Oct. 6.

Gov. CURTIN, by proclamation, offers one thousand dollars reward for the apprehension and conviction of the wretch who, near this city, on Friday last, so brutally and inhumanly murdered the little girl, MARY ELIZABETH GEHMON.

[Advertisement.]

THE TOWN ASTONISHED.—KNOX'S last offering to the admiration of the public, his beautiful FALL HAT for Gentlemen, has excited just the feeling we prophesied it would. It is natty, stylish, becoming, and universally popular. Get a KNOX HAT without delay, if you desire to enjoy the envy of your male and the appreciation of your lady acquaintances. KNOX'S is at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

THE MIASMA AND FOUL VAPORS GENERATED BY the hot sun will be far more deadly to our Volunteers than the enemy's bayonets. In the Indian and Crimean campaigns, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS were used in enormous quantities. They kept the troops in perfect health. Only 25 cents per box. Soldiers, supply yourselves. BIT

[Advertisement.]

"I WANT TO BE HEALTHY, WEALTHY, HONORABLE AND HAPPY."—A Phrenological Examination of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, will reveal your defects and how to correct them—your talents and how to use them.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Piscataqua, from Liverpool—C. T. Howard, W. H. White, W. Sloss.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 02 | Sun sets.... 6 24 | Moon rises.... 8 10
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 51 | Gov. Island. 7 40 | Hell Gate.... 9 02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Oct 6

Cleared.

Ships Nicolina, (Aus.,) ——, Queenstown, Holmboe & Co.; Tornado, Mumford, Liverpool, B. A. Mumford & Co.

Barks Queen Victoria, (Br.,) Conway, Bristol, Barclay & Livingston; Thule, (Norw.,) Andersen, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; C. A. Chase, Dorney, Cardenas, Moore & Henry; Fannie Hamilton, Wass, Marseilles, Moore & Henry.

Brigs Cygnet, (Fr.,) Duckison, St. Pierre, G. Wheelwright; Gardina, (Port.,) De Campos, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Brunn; H. M. Hine, (Br.,) Dark, Demerara, H. J. & C. De Coll; Abbe Thayer, Coombs, Philadelphia, H. D. Brockman & Co.; Cypress, (Br.,) McCulloch, Matanzas, C. S. Vining; Loranne, Wall, Fortress Monroe.

Schooners Fellow Craft, (Br.,) Osbourne, St. John, P. R.; Lane, (Br.,) Warren, Port-au-Prince, Henry De Cosmos; Open Sea, Rogers, Philadelphia, R. D. Brockman & Co.; Kensington, Hayden, Washington, ——; Harkaway, (Br.,) Penlston, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.

Sloops Riply, Wells, Providence, H. S. Hackett; Lady Lake, Lester, New-Haven, H. S. Hackett; S. Hull, Hull, Bristol, master.

Arrived.

Steamship (transport) Key West, Crabtree, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Jefferson, Whitney, Fortress Monroe 48 hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Steam transport James S. Green, Mahon, Washington, D. C., to D. D. Tompkins.

Steamer Samson, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

SMITH & BROTHER

BREWERS OF

EAST INDIA PALE,

BURTON,

AND

PALE AND AMBER

STOCK ALES.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8